

HISTORY OF THE
ES OP
10 J.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA



39001006679487



1890-1925

n.g.

HISTORY OF THE
ESSEX TROOP





REGIMENTAL COAT OF ARMS, 102ND CAVALRY

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

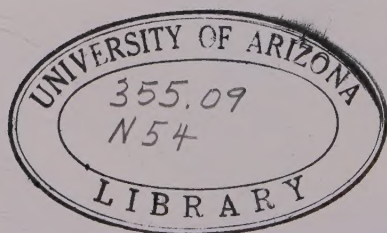
1890 - 1925

WITH A FOREWORD BY
MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES G. HARBORD
U. S. A., RET.



ESSEX TROOP ARMORY
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

COPYRIGHT, 1925, BY
ESSEX TROOP



PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PREFACE

THERE has long been a feeling among members and former members of the Essex Troop that a permanent record should be made of the life and development of the organization, particularly of those earlier days when hardships and discomforts were frequent.

41/42 02557 gen. 6.1-
In the preparation of this work two things were kept in mind: first, accuracy of presentation, and second, the creation of a background of the life and ideals of the Essex Troop, which might serve as an inspiration for future generations. Much has been made of the many social activities for which the Essex Troop and its members were widely known. However extensively this side has been featured, the organization, in the last analysis, has always placed the emphasis on things military and the very real success attained as soldiers is evidenced by its record in the field and in competition with other military organizations.

Difficulty has been experienced in keeping the work in balance and in placing stress on the things of importance. Effort and care have been taken to be fair in expression of judgment and not to emphasize unduly the work of any member or unit. In preparing the Appendix, it was the original intention to list the names of all members of the Essex Troop giving the date of their service and war record. It was, however, found impossible to obtain the necessary data.

PREFACE

In the compilation of the material, much valuable assistance was rendered through the co-operation of G. Wisner Thorne, Charles E. Burgess, Supreme Court Justice Charles W. Parker, Colonel Hobart B. Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel James A. K. Marshall, Major Russell P. Freeman, Lieutenant William E. McBratney, and Colonel Lewis B. Ballantyne. Worthy of note is the work of Lloyd M. Felmly who was attached to the 29th Division as a correspondent of the *Newark Evening News* at Camp McClellan and who did much of the assembling and editing.

Publication of the History was made possible through the assistance of one of its charter members, Wallace M. Scudder of Newark, who voluntarily offered financial support of such generous nature that it was possible to complete the work in the thirty-fifth anniversary year of the founding of the organization. Acknowledgment also is made to the following other members for financial assistance: Christian W. Feigenspan, Mr. Thorne, Robert O'Gorman, J. Nelson Carter, Brigadier General Bird W. Spencer and John L. Kuser.

C. C. AGATE,
Former Captain Cavalry, Chairman.

WILBOUR KYLE,
Former Captain Troop C, Essex Troop.

JOHN A. MILLER, JR.,
Captain Engineer Reserve.

CARL C. VAN NESS,
Former Lieutenant Air Service.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE	v
FOREWORD	xiii
CHAPTER I—ESSEX TROOP ORGANIZED.....	3
CHAPTER II—EARLY TROOP ACTIVITIES.....	11
CHAPTER III—ADMISSION TO THE STATE MILITIA.....	17
CHAPTER IV—THE FIGHT FOR A HOME.....	25
CHAPTER V—YEARS OF STRESS.....	33
CHAPTER VI—TAKING THE FIELD.....	45
INTERLUDE—A ROOKIE'S FIRST HIKE.....	63
CHAPTER VII—THE MEXICAN BORDER.....	81
CHAPTER VIII—GETTING READY FOR WAR.....	107
CHAPTER IX—THROUGH THE SUBMARINE ZONE.....	131
CHAPTER X—AT THE ALSACE FRONT.....	143
CHAPTER XI—THE MEUSE-ARGONNE	157
CHAPTER XII—AFTER THE ARMISTICE.....	195
CHAPTER XIII—AFTER THE WAR REORGANIZATION.....	207
CHAPTER XIV—MARKSMANSHIP AND EQUESTRIAN SPORTS	227
APPENDIX	247

TABLE OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE
The Call	5
Colonel James E. Fleming.....	7
Unloading	9
Troop's First Field Day.....	12
Captain Frederick Frelinghuysen.....	22
Officers in 1903.....	26
Major William A. Bryant.....	28
The Parker Family.....	30
Congressman R. Wayne Parker.....	35
Sabre Exercise	37
Stand to Horse.....	39
Non-Coms at Sea Girt.....	41
On the Range.....	42
Mounted Formation at Sea Girt.....	44
Shoeing the Outlaw.....	46
Disobeying Orders	47
On the Green at Middleboro.....	48
With the Troop at Gettysburg.....	49
The Capture of Mt. Gretna.....	51
Exterior of the Armory.....	52
Entraining Star at Newark.....	53
The Troop at Washington.....	56
Troop's Officers in 1913.....	57
Captain Wilbour Kyle.....	58
Old Bill Stucky.....	66
Looking the Peacock.....	69
Kitchen Car on Border Trip.....	84
The Camp at Douglas, 1916.....	87
After the Storm.....	88

TABLE OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE
The Real Border.....	90
Squad Tent at the Border.....	91
The Picket Line.....	93
An Arizona Oasis.....	94
Hiking to Huachuca	95
Bird's-Eye View of Fort Huachuca.....	96
The Pool at the Fort.....	97
A Border Mascot.....	98
Returning from the Border.....	99
Home from Arizona.....	101
President Woodrow Wilson.....	102
Memorial Day, 1917.....	109
Arrival at Camp McClellan.....	112
A Camp in Order.....	113
Colonel Hobart B. Brown, D. S. M.....	114
Assembly of Mounted Troops.....	115
Mess Halls and Officers' Tents.....	117
Officers' Club of the 104th M. P.'s.....	120
Residence of Commanding General.....	123
Mascots of the M. P.'s.....	126
Major Russell P. Freeman.....	127
Assembled for Review.....	129
A Review at Camp McClellan.....	130
The U. S. S. Louisville.....	132
U. S. S. Pastores.....	133
Guarding the Convoy.....	134
The Harbor at Brest.....	135
Pontanezen Barracks	138
Hommes 40—Chevaux 8.....	139
Watching the Yanks' Arrival.....	140
Center Sector, Haute Alsace.....	144
A P. C. in the Alsace Sector.....	147
Interior of a Typical Billet.....	148
Preparing Food	150

TABLE OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE
Damaged Barracks	152
Taking Wounded to the Rear.....	153
The Commander-in-Chief	155
Column of Troops on the Road.....	158
Anti-Aircraft Defense	159
Valley of the Meuse.....	164
Area of Operations, North of Verdun.....	166
"Fractionnez vos Convois".....	167
Prisoners Being Escorted to Rear.....	168
Engineers Repairing Road.....	169
Dressing Station at Samogneux.....	170
Main Street at Samogneux.....	171
Forward from Verdun.....	173
M. P. on Traffic Duty.....	175
Carrying Shells to the 75s.....	176
The Meuse at Verdun.....	177
Malbrouck Hill Trenches.....	178
The "Heavies" Supporting Attack.....	179
Machine Guns in Reserve.....	180
A Battered German Pill Box.....	181
Artillery at Cote des Roches.....	182
The Ruined Town of Brabant.....	184
Moving Up Through Brabant.....	185
Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. K. Marshall.....	186
Enemy Trench	187
Prisoners Taken by the 29th.....	188
World War Victims.....	192, 193, 194
Billeting Town in Bourbonne Area.....	196
Overseas Prize Winners.....	197
General Pershing Reviews Division.....	198
Massed for Review.....	199
With the Army of Occupation.....	200
M. P. Headquarters at Coblenz.....	202
Baseball Team of 216th M. P.'s.....	203

TABLE OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE
Homeward Bound at Last.....	204
How Essex Troop Has Grown.....	208
Colonel Lewis B. Ballantyne.....	209
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry L. Moeller....	214
Staff Officers of 102nd Cavalry.....	215
Entrance to the Farm.....	216
The Targets	217
On the Range.....	218
Keeping the Score.....	219
The Assembly Room.....	220
Ring at Essex Troop Armory.....	221
The Grill Room.....	222
On Top in 1901.....	228
1915 Rifle Victors.....	230
Winning Riflemen in 1921.....	231
Troop B Marksmen at Sea Girt.....	233
Lieutenant-Colonel Walter F. Whittemore.....	235
Colonel Ballantyne on Tom Velie.....	237

FOREWORD

WHILE the Stars and Stripes is the oldest flag of present pattern flying over a government of any importance to-day, the youthfulness of our country, compared to the nations from which our forefathers came, has not permitted the growth of much of that tradition which is such an important factor in the esprit of military organizations. There are a few state organizations which date as far back as the Revolution but with one exception they are all East of the Hudson River. There is probably no single factor more important in inspiring pride in young soldiers than their membership in an organization which can point to an honorable history. It gives them something to live up to, something of which they strive to make their own service worthy.

This history of the Essex Troop of New Jersey, wisely compiled by those interested in the fine cavalry regiment into which the old troop has expanded through the evolution of more than a generation, is well fitted, in this time of slack interest by the American people in military matters, to furnish the mental rallying point for the troopers of the 102nd Cavalry. It is a straightforward soldier tale of a troop formed originally to meet a peace-time need of the early years of the happy and careless nineties. It records the captaincy of a gallant cavalry veteran of our Civil War, traces the early steps by which the troop became a part of the National Guard, its unsuccessful attempt to get to the Spanish American

FOREWORD

War as a unit, its duty in connection with strikes, peace-time manoeuvres, and with a fair sprinkling of events in lighter vein,—its expansion after twenty years into a cavalry squadron, first of two, then four, troops.

As a squadron the Essex Troop came into my life when we served together on the border at Douglas, Arizona, in 1916, where I was a Major in the First United States Cavalry, and with other officers of my regiment was detailed in a sort of advisory goodwill capacity with the New Jersey troops. A whole brigade of Jersey men were there, and there were some newspaper comments at the time about the hardships they had endured in coming to the border in day coaches instead of Pullmans. It must have been a blessed memory to many of them when cruising across France two years later in the luxury of "40 hommes, 8 chevaux." The border service was "a gentleman's war" and the squadron had colored cooks when it arrived. My recollection is that it didn't have them when it left. I well remember that two gentlemen, one of whom, Richard H. Williams, I next saw in France as a Lieutenant-Colonel, came over and learned soldier cooking with one of the troops in my regiment. The New Jersey men impressed me as the best Guardmen I had ever known, and their earnest attention to duty confirmed the impression.

When the Great War came the Squadron did its best to go as cavalry, but cavalry were not called from the National Guard for our part in the war, and the Squadron found itself half artillery and half Military Police in the efficient 29th, the Blue and Gray Division, under General Charles G. Morton. It participated in the operations on the Vosges front,

FOREWORD

in the Verdun sector, and on the heights of the Meuse on the right flank of the great Meuse-Argonne offensive of the American First Army. Collectively and individually it made a good record. And some there were who crossed the Atlantic in the very morning of their lives and never returned. A number of the officers whom I had known in 1916 achieved distinction as field officers, among them Colonel Hobart B. Brown, who with Colonel L. B. Ballantyne was an outstanding subaltern in Douglas days. The history of the Essex troop, the first roster of which carried many names distinguished in the annals of its state, is one of which any member of it, past or present, may well be proud. Its arms are perpetuated in those of the 102nd Cavalry of which it is now a part. Its future record is confided to a later generation than that which brought it together thirty-five years ago. The new must be worthy of the old and carry on in the light of the fine traditions of the good old Essex Troop.

J. S. Harbord
Major General,
U. S. Army, Ret.,

September, 1925.

PART I

FORMATION AND EARLY YEARS

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

CHAPTER I

THE ESSEX TROOP ORGANIZED

THE Essex Troop of to-day is the fruit of a tree that took root fortuitously in 1890 and that has grown gradually but surely ever since. Many events in the history of the community and of the nation—of the world even—have influenced its development and it is the purpose of this work to recall, rather briefly, some of the incidents that were of the essence of the organization's life.

Formation of the Troop was an answer to the need for a body of horsemen ready and willing to participate in various civil functions in Newark. This need, only half expressed at first, crystallized and the Troop developed into an organization in many ways representative of the best in the social, civil and military life of Essex County.

The actual formation of the Troop was due to an unexpected occurrence in May, 1890. The occasion was the unveiling of a statue of Seth Boyden in Washington Park. Colonel James E. Fleming had been chosen grand marshal of the parade and had intended selecting his aides and staff from among the local trade organizations. The night but one before the day for the ceremonies, Colonel Bassett, president of the Board of Trade, informed Colonel

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

Fleming that through some misunderstanding these aides would not be available, and asked him what could be done to provide a suitable escort for the speaker, Chancellor Runyon, and the other dignitaries attending.

"Leave it to me. We will have the parade," Colonel Fleming replied.

That same night he sent a request to each of a dozen members of the Essex Club requesting them to meet him the next day at the Park, suitably mounted. These men substituted for the members of the trades unions and the parade was carried off in a creditable manner. Following the ceremonies, the horsemen re-assembled at the Essex Club for luncheon, where Colonel Fleming remarked that it was unfortunate that Newark did not have an organization that could be depended upon for such an occasion as that in which they had just taken part.

"What kind of an organization would Colonel Fleming suggest," Chauncey G. Parker asked. To which the Colonel replied, "A mounted body, a troop of cavalry."

It was proposed by Rowland P. Keasbey that Colonel Fleming draw up a call for a meeting to consider organizing such a body. This was done at once and signed by Messrs. Fleming, Parker and Keasbey and put in the printer's hands the same afternoon. Between fifty and sixty copies of the call were sent out. It read as follows:

"A number of gentlemen of this city propose organizing a troop of cavalry, and with that object in view a meeting will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, June 3, 1890, at eight p. m., to which you are cordially invited. Should you be unable to attend in person, please signify on or before that date your desire to become a member."

Newark N J June 3. 1890

Mr. the undersigned, hereby enroll our
names as members of an independent troop
of Cavalry, to have its headquarters in the
City of Newark, N.J. The name or number
of the troop to be hereafter designated, and
we agree, to comply with the rules and customs
of war, the drill, discipline and tactics
as used in the United States Army - And
if in accordance with the wishes of the
majority, the troop may tender its
services to the State, for duty with the
National Guard.

Newark, N. J., May 26, 1883.

Dear Sir:

A number of gentlemen of this city propose organizing a Troop of Cavalry, and with that object in view a meeting will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade on Tuesday, June 2d. at eight p.m. to which you are cordially invited.

Should you be unable to attend in person, please signify so or before that date whether you desire to become a member. Address either member of the following committee, care Essex Club, City.

Respectfully,

J. E. Flinn.

Chauncy G. Parker.

Rowland B. Krasby.

Committee.

30

T. H. Fleming
Richard W. Gelpcke
~~Orrin M. Phelps~~
Jas. Briggs
Wm. F. Van Ness
Geo. Math.
Orin Edgar
Andrew Kirkpatrick Jr.
Hazen C. Ayer
S. L. Nichols
T. T. Bulfinchwell
Robert J. Phelps
Nathan S. Parker
C. C. Lincoln
Chas. Wolcott Parker
Wm. Johnson
Ward Campbell
Henry Bacon
George H. Hubbard
Orrin S. Park
W. H. Merrill
R. C. Cunningham

26 James St.
580 Broadway
Edmund St. 99
11 Court St. N. B.
141 Washington
225 Warren St.
766 Broad St.
19 Le Roy Pl.
786 North St.
95 Ely St.
1874 R.
no Post Box
380 Broad
784 Broad St.
58 Broad
41 Bond St.
45 Arch St.
1050 Main St.
18 Camp St.
62 Gaymont, on 8
68 Bell Pl.
Mt Pleasant Ave.

[illegible]

THE CALL AND CHARTER ROSTER

Showing the letter sent out by the committee of organization, the enrollment pledge and the names of original signers.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

The meeting was held on the date fixed with R. Wayne Parker presiding, and Frederick B. Young as secretary. About fifty men attended, of whom over forty enrolled and signed the following preamble:

"We, the officers and members of the Essex Troop of Light Cavalry, do solemnly agree to the following rules for our government, and to such others as may be hereafter passed as prescribed, and which are not contrary to the Constitution and Laws of this State or of the United States, and we do hereby pledge our honor, of which our signature is witness, that we will to the best of our ability and understanding, devote ourselves, by all honorable means, and ardently co-operate in the increase of its strength, respectability and discipline; and that we will foster and maintain sentiments of regard and affection towards each other, as soldiers and citizens, and united as a band of brothers, devote ourselves when occasion requires it, to the service of our country."

Colonel Fleming was unanimously elected captain of the newly formed Essex Troop, and given power to appoint committees on constitution, by-laws, permanent organization, drill rooms, arms and equipment and application for membership.

The following officers and non-commissioned officers were appointed:

First Lieutenant, Frederick Frelinghuysen
Second Lieutenant, R. Wayne Parker
First Sergeant, Charles Heath
Quartermaster Sergeant, Frederick B. Young
Second Sergeant, N. P. Howell
Third Sergeant, Charles Joy
Fourth Sergeant, Cortlandt Parker, Jr.
Fifth Sergeant, Charles T. D. Halsey
First Corporal, George Ashman
Second Corporal, Wallace M. Scudder



COLONEL JAMES E. FLEMING

Organizer of Essex Troop and its first commander

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

Third Corporal, Rowland P. Keasbey
Fourth Corporal, Ward Campbell

Other charter members were:

Henry G. Atha
J. G. Hall
Carroll P. Bassett
W. Campbell Clark
J. William Clark
Robert K. Clark
Robert W. Cumming
E. A. Day
J. Parker Dodd
George S. Duryee
Edward H. Duryee
John H. Eastwood
Percy Edgar
Frank S. Fish
A. Plume Gifford
Charles A. Gifford
George E. Gifford
Charles A. Grummon
J. Lewis Hay
Albert O. Headley, Jr.
S. M. Hitchcock
George W. Hubbell
John J. Hubbell

Edward W. Jackson
William F. Jackson
George B. Jenkinson, Jr.
John L. Kuser
Henry M. Keasbey
Andrew Kirkpatrick, Jr.
Charles Knapp
Charles W. Parker
Chauncey G. Parker
Robert M. Parker
Franklin Phillips
P. T. Quinn
E. F. Randolph
Frederick W. Stevens
William B. Southard
H. H. Stewart
G. Wisner Thorne
John W. Tillard
William C. Truesdell
F. L. Van Ness
Leslie D. Ward
Oscar Willigerod
Henry Young.

The Essex Troop became the pride of Colonel Fleming, and it was to his imagination, unfailling zeal, and qualities as a leader that the organization was much indebted in the early years of its history. The Colonel was a natural leader of men. He won affection at the same time as he commanded respect.

THE ESSEX TROOP ORGANIZED

It is hardly too much to say that the form and characteristics of the organization were moulded to a great extent by its first leader and that the high standard of work and the reputation it afterward earned were in large measure due to his ideals.

Colonel Fleming was born in Warren, Ohio, July 24, 1836, his family previously having resided



UNLOADING AT CAMP

The picture was taken at Sea Girt during one of the early encampments.

in Pennsylvania, where it had been prominent for more than a century. He was descended from the Scottish Earls of Wigton. His mother was a brilliant horsewoman and he came naturally, therefore, by his love and knowledge of horses. When the Civil War broke out he was studying law in Philadelphia. He at once organized a body of cavalry, took it to

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

Washington and received his assignment to Harlan's 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry. On May 30, 1862, he was captured and confined in Salisbury, N. C., and later in Libby Prison. Escaping, he served on the staffs of General Alfred Gibbs and Brigadier-Generals Terry and Wister. He accompanied General Wister when the latter made his celebrated dash to capture Jefferson Davis in Richmond. He served with distinction on the staffs of several Generals and was wounded a number of times, finally being forced February 13, 1865, to resign, because of his injuries.

Colonel Fleming served as commander of the Essex Troop until June, 1895, when he resigned from the active command. He was elected honorary captain and maintained an active interest in the organization until he died in Newark, April 10, 1909.

CHAPTER II

EARLY TROOP ACTIVITIES

THE early dismounted drills and formations of the newly organized Essex Troop were held in the old City Armory on Orange street, just west of Broad street. The meetings were weekly, Captain Fleming himself taking charge of the earlier drills. In this work he was assisted by Lieutenants Frelinghuysen and Parker and his first sergeant, Charles Heath. As the organization became proficient in the rudiments of military movements, Captain Fleming gradually turned over much of the drill work to his junior officers.

Mounted drills of the Troop were first held in Hill's Roseville Riding Academy, on the site of the present Armory building. The first instruction in the sabre was received from Armorer Aber of Troop A, National Guard of New York. The fatigue uniform of the United States Army was adopted and saddles, bridles, revolvers, sabres and belts were obtained from the state as a loan. The state saddles proved unsatisfactory and J. Newton Van Ness had a number of black saddles of the Whitman type constructed. These he sold to members of the Troop at \$12.50 each. With the exception of the privately owned mounts, the horses used in the drills were a nondescript lot, hired from wherever obtainable, even cab horses being pressed into service. On the evenings when mounted drill was



THE TROOP'S FIRST FIELD DAY

After the Memorial Day parade in 1891, near the home of Charles Heath, in South Orange

EARLY TROOP ACTIVITIES

ordered, Captain Fleming always drilled the organization for one-half or three-quarters of an hour before turning the command over to Lieutenant Frelinghuysen. The mounted work was carried on in a manner quite typical of Captain Fleming and his Civil War training. He thought nothing of ordering a charge in a riding hall which measured only 75 x 175 feet, everyone bringing up with a bang at the far wall.

The Troop made its first public appearance Thanksgiving Day, 1890, parading to Waverly Park, then the private grounds of the State Agricultural Society, where drill and manoeuvres were held. The second public appearance of the Troop was on Washington's Birthday, 1891, a notable event in that the parade was reviewed by Governor Leon Abbett and was followed by a flag presentation in Oraton Hall, opposite the Public Library. Luncheon was served by the ladies of Newark, after which Governor Abbett, on behalf of the ladies' committee, presented to the Troop a standard of colors. This occasion served a double purpose, as the Troop was actually on inspection before the Governor prior to its being mustered into the militia. Its showing convinced him that the Troop would be a welcome addition to the state's military forces.

The first encampment was with the Second Brigade of the New Jersey National Guard at Sea Girt in July, 1892.

The *New York Evening Post* in its issue of July 11, 1892 (the Troop reached camp July 9), gives the following account of the arrival of the Troop in camp:

"The crack mounted military organization of Orange and Newark, known as the Essex Troop, at noon to-day rode into camp

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

at Sea Girt, N. J., under the command of Colonel James E. Fleming. There are some forty members. The regular train on the Long Branch road had three special coaches attached to it, one containing the men and officers, and the other the horses and servants.

"At the station the Troop was met by the brigade staff and escorted to Governor Abbett's headquarters, where a banquet was served. The Troop is the guest of the National Guard. It is an independent organization and has never been in camp before. After the banquet the regimental bands serenaded the Troop. They then rode with the staff officers over to the right of the regimental line of tents. Here at the eastern extremity of the camp, nearest to the sea breezes, the young men composing the Troop will pass the week in their own tents, brought down for the purpose. The Troop will mess in the restaurant near the end of camp. This afternoon they will receive their orders from General Sewall and settle down to a week of hard work of drill and discipline.

"They will give an exhibition of tilting, or the use of the lance, in which they are particularly proficient, besides general cavalry exhibitions, using the sabre. Colonel Fleming is an old army officer and has brought the Troop into a remarkable state of proficiency. Governor Abbett is an honorary member and warmly greeted the Troop on its arrival."

Other papers of succeeding days tell more about the Troop's stay, one remarking that the cavalrymen "are not afraid of work and are here to do regular army duty." Papers on succeeding days speak of the great heat at the camp, a feature later generations of troopers also remarked.

Governor's Day, July 14, 1892, was one occasion for a gala time at camp and again the Troop won praise. The *Newark Daily Advertiser* had this to say:

"All visitors agree that the feature of this camp is the presence of the Essex Troop. No company makes such a fine appearance and at dress parade the troopers are the observed of all observers.

EARLY TROOP ACTIVITIES

The presence of the Troop has from the first aroused enthusiasm in the brigade. When they entered camp and marched to their quarters in the place of honor—the extreme right of the line—they were cheered loudly by the Third Regiment and in the evening were serenaded.”

Many other details testify to the fact that the Troop was even in that early day a group of no little consequence. One of the features of the encampment was a review before Major-General Joseph W. Plume and a number of members of his staff, distinguished soldiers of the period.

A review of a different kind, probably much more enjoyed by the soldiers by and large, was held the night before the breaking of camp. It was described as follows:

“Last night in accordance with a good old custom, the Sixth Regiment held a mock parade. This gives the boys a chance to get rid of all the extra animal spirits left over from the strictness of camp discipline. Every man gets himself up in his most strikingly outrageous and ridiculous costume, some of them showing great originality and genius in color and make up. When the men pass in review, the effect is that of a well drilled horde of savages. This ‘horse’ parade is allowed by the general in camp. Last night the colonel of the field requested his commanding officer to allow Quartermaster Sergeant Frederick B. Young of the Essex Troop to be general in command of field. This was granted, and Sergeant Young, mounted on a gigantic stable horse, reviewed the troops. His accoutrements were remarkable. He wore one white glove and one of yellow buckskin, and a pair of blue goggles. In lieu of the general’s broad yellow sash he wore a twisted red horse blanket. His horse was likewise decorated. He wore the sergeant’s fatigue cap and one ear was decorated with his favorite pipe. The other ear bore some chewing gum and tobacco.

“As aides General Young appointed Sergeants Heath and Halsey, Corporal Campbell and Troopers Van Ness and Whittingham, all of Essex Troop. After the regiment passed in review General Young briefly addressed the troops. He was wildly cheered.”

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

The troopers on their return from camp were loud in their praises of the treatment accorded them by the men of the Second Brigade, while the National Guard soldiers in their turn plainly enjoyed their contacts with the fledglings. The experience was invaluable in many ways, as later experience was to demonstrate.

Mounted work progressed to such an extent that the Troop was able to participate on October 12 of the same year in the Columbian Parade in New York City. Although a number of military organizations from other parts of the country took part, the Essex Troop drew its share of praise. In commenting on the parade, the *Mail and Express*, a New York newspaper of that day, remarked:

"The command numbered 50 mounted men and constituted one of the most superb companies of light cavalry ever seen in America."

This was but one of many comments. The *Times* wrote as follows:

"There was more applause for the Essex Troop of Newark, the smartness of whose uniforms was wonderfully heightened by white trousers. The Troop had a marvelously long-legged sergeant, who looked as if he ought almost to be able to dismount by the simple process of putting his feet on the ground and allowing his steed to walk from under him."

The concluding event of that year was a ball given the evening of December 30. The papers of the day went to no end of superlatives in providing an adequate description.

CHAPTER III

ADMISSION TO THE STATE MILITIA

WITH the work of the organization running smoothly, it was deemed early in the history of the Troop that its best interests would be served by association with the National Guard. This required action on the part of the State Legislature, and on February 15, 1893, about fifty members of the Essex Troop assembled in the rooms of the Newark Board of Trade to consider a bill for introduction into the Legislature giving the government authority to add two cavalry troops to the forces of the state.

It was explained during the discussion of the bill that one paragraph would enable the Troop to retain its associate and honorary members, though they could not become members of the National Guard. The Troop approved the bill and on February 21 it was introduced into the Senate by Senator Michael T. Barrett. It passed both houses without amendment, but afterwards met with some opposition in the State Military Board.

Governor George T. Werts signed the bill within a few weeks, and on May 9, Adjutant-General William S. Stryker detailed Colonel Michael T. Barrett to muster the Troop into the National Guard on the evening of May 17. The text of the order of muster and the names of those who took the oath of allegi-

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

ance to the state at this time will be found in the appendix.

Later in the evening the Troop reassembled at the Essex Club, where Captain Fleming addressed it. So memorable were his words that they are given here:

"Gentlemen of the Essex Troop—You are on the eve of completion of the third year since you were organized. The years have not been uneventful. You have achieved a reputation in the Cavalry arm of the service second to none; wherever duty has called you, response has been prompt and soldierly. In the great Columbian parade last October you received a National recognition. Your bearing on that occasion sent a thrill of pride throughout the State, and everywhere words of praise were heard in your behalf.

"Your admission into the National Guard of the State is a recognition of your merits by the commander-in-chief and his counselors. You will carry into the National Guard the same esprit de corps that has ever animated you. Faith in your destiny and fortitude in the performance of your duty, you have inscribed as your motto. Follow it and success is yours. I congratulate you."

Memorial Day, 1893, saw a parade and contest in mounted sports, including the first tilting for the Edward H. Wright gold medal. In the morning the Troop paraded with the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. Afterwards it rode to Montrose Park, South Orange, to engage in the contest in tilting. In the park the Troop entertained at luncheon a large number of guests, and early in the afternoon began the competition in the lists. Both sides of the course were crowded with spectators and all circumstances united to make the event successful. Knights of old never tilted on a finer Spring day, nor in the cheering presence of ladies more fair.

Chauncey G. Parker, by making the highest score, 41½, won the Wright award, donated to become the

ADMISSION TO THE STATE MILITIA

property of the trooper who should win in at three of the field-day contests. Charles W. Parker and Corporal John W. Tillard each scored 41, and in another trial Tillard won the second prize—a sabre—by scoring 46. Mr. Parker made 32½.

With the command in the first brigade, the Troop, on July 22, 1893, began its second week of tent life at Sea Girt. Forty-four men were on duty, occupying tents on the extreme left of the camp. Of their work there the *Army and Navy Journal* said:

“Cavalry Company A (Essex Troop) drilled at the eastern end of the field, parading two platoons under the command of Captain Fleming. Their work was admirable in every way, and what might be expected of this excellent organization. Their strict observance of the rules of military courtesy and soldierly bearing while on duty as mounted orderlies were in sharp contrast with the actions and personal appearance of the infantry. Their company street was splendidly policed, and their uniforms and equipments in perfect order at all times.”

The Troop also received a high compliment from Governor Werts.

Steady progress is the record for the following year. In June, 1894, the Troop acquired a new name, the Adjutant-General issuing an order that thereafter it should be styled “The First Troop, National Guard of New Jersey,” instead of Cavalry Company A. In April new horse equipment was issued by the State, besides revolvers for all the men and twenty Springfield carbines. Drills in the manual of arms were soon begun, and late in the year systematic practice at a target with the pistols started on a range in the Roseville Riding Academy.

Fifty Troopers went into camp at Sea Girt with the Second Brigade in July. The story of their work

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

and experience was told in a Newark newspaper when the men returned to the city July 21:

"It was almost four o'clock when the Troop, lacking a dozen men, who had returned to the city earlier in the day, arrived at the Central Station and unloaded their horses. Riding up Broad Street they were as rough looking as Buffalo Bill's cow-boys, and with their blankets and overcoats on the saddles, their sabres clanking and carbines swinging across their shoulders they looked soldierly to the last degree. They were mounted on the finest lot of horses they have ever turned out, and rode them with an easy swing that only four years of constant drilling could give them.

"War-worn as they appeared, few spectators realized what weariness and actual suffering the men had passed through. They have the hot end of the camp. It is a mile from the sea, and often when the people on the beach are in comfort and cool breezes are blowing over even the rifle ranges, a Sahara atmosphere makes life in the Troop's tents almost unendurable. On Thursday and Friday the temperature there under the canvas was 100 degrees and the only breeze stirring came from the inland, and seemed to blister the face like the breath of an oven. The sun's rays did not fall on a moist turf, but on sod so dry that it was crushed into dust under the foot and so withered that it was slippery. Under these conditions the troopers drilled, cleaned their horses and did guard and police duty, wearing the while a uniform which serves them also in winter. In addition to guarding their stables through the long night, they kept a man beating up and down in front of the Governor's house every minute of the torrid day.

"This dwelling on the disagreeable side of their experience in camp life will probably surprise Captain Fleming's men and possibly displease them, for it was the phase of it which they seemed least to magnify. They accepted every duty cheerfully, volunteered for every new service, worked hard and yet made merry and seemed to enjoy themselves. No set of stevedores toils harder than several of the Troopers labored yesterday in breaking up camp."

During the year the Troop participated in two special parades. On Thursday, August 9, the formal unveiling of a statue of the Honorable Frederick Frelinghuysen took place in Military Park, Newark,

ADMISSION TO THE STATE MILITIA

his expected graduation from Harvard Law School. The second death was that of Second Sergeant Charles Joy on July 26. He was one of its most enthusiastic and devoted men, a comrade of friendly disposition and a non-commissioned officer of marked capacity.

The Troop meanwhile shared an experience that is common among such organizations. Of the sixty men who hastened to unite with it when it was first formed, many lost their enthusiasm and resigned from the command. As the fifth anniversary drew near, only twenty-nine of the active members who were with it during the first three months of its career remained active. The places of those who dropped out were filled, however, and at the close of 1894, the Troop was a command that excelled in harmony, faithfulness to duty, unflagging devotion and general efficiency.

The year 1895 was marked by the retirement of Captain Fleming. At a meeting held by the Troop on March 24, resolutions referring in complimentary terms to Captain Fleming's service during the Civil War and to his work as leader of the Troop were adopted, together with a resolution creating the office of Honorary Captain. He resigned from the National Guard about June 1, and on the evening of June 8, in the rooms of the Board of Trade, Newark, a letter from him was read. It is in part as follows:

"I resign into your hands the rank and power with which you honored me five years ago. The years to me have been brief, made so by pleasant associations and by your success. To have been your commander will be a memory of pride, and the chill of age can never cool my affection for you. For that which you have accomplished you are entitled to all credit. Your reputation as soldiers of the National Guard is not confined to the limits of your own state. For your future I have no fears."

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

On behalf of the Troop, Sergeant Wallace M. Scudder presented to Captain Fleming a gold watch. Three cheers were given and when quiet reigned again he expressed his thanks for the gift and the good will it evidenced. Speeches were made by the new Captain Frederick Frelinghuysen, Lieutenants R. Wayne Parker and Charles Heath, who had just been advanced, and by Sergeant Cortlandt Parker, Jr. When the new officers were elected, the non-commissioned officers were promoted in order.

CHAPTER IV

THE FIGHT FOR A HOME

IT is manifestly impossible to give in detail the many events in which the Troop took part from year to year. It continued to prosper from a military standpoint and socially. The organization's first journey to Washington was made in March, 1897, following the election of President McKinley and Garret A. Hobart, of Paterson, as vice-president, for whom the Troop acted as personal escort.

"The Troop," a paper of that day said, "presented a fine appearance in three-button blue coats, tight-fitting white trousers, cavalry boots, gold braid and sabres."

The next big event, less than two months thereafter, was participation in the celebration incident to the formal transfer to New York City of Grant's Tomb. The Essex Troopers were among thousands of the military who took part in that imposing pageant.

The Troop in those yet early years lost the distinction of being the only cavalry outfit in the state. The Second Troop was organized in Monmouth County. It was destined to become Troop B of Red Bank and to take a place in the squadron that was formed before the Mexican Border adventure.

A few years after the Troop's formation there arose an urge for a home that would be in keep-

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

ing with the organization's needs. The first steps to obtain an armory were taken even before Captain Fleming relinquished active command. This movement continued for years, literally, and it was not until the present armory was completed in 1908, fourteen years after the planning began, that it can be said to have borne fruit to its fullest extent.

In the latter part of 1894, it was decided definitely that a Troop armory was needed. Frederick Frelinghuysen, R. Wayne Parker, Leslie D. Ward, Frederick W. Stevens, and John W. Tillard were chosen



OFFICERS IN 1903

Left to right—Captain William A. Bryant, First Lieutenant Cortlandt Parker, Jr., Second Lieutenant Bertram R. Roome

THE FIGHT FOR A HOME

as a new armory committee to work out the arrangements. Options were obtained on the Roseville Riding Academy and adjacent properties, and it was decided to erect a building on Roseville avenue with assembly room 25 x 25 feet, dressing rooms, and with a large L-shaped drill hall. The original cost was estimated at \$30,000, but actually it ran to nearly \$50,000 before the work was completed. The funds were raised from subscriptions from members and friends of the Troop, interest-bearing certificates of subscription being issued. These were secured by a lien on the new properties.

Ground for the new armory was broken late in March, 1896, and in about a year the Troop had its own quarters. Judged by the present building, the original plant was lacking in many respects, although it was a great improvement over prior accommodations. The riding hall proved small even for drilling a small troop. The driveway in from Roseville avenue divided the saddle room from a general store room. A narrow stairway with a sharp turn led to the assembly room above. This extended seventy-five feet across the front, with a depth of about twenty-five feet. Because of the slope of the roof, a man could not stand upright at either end of the room. A double set of wooden lockers, one above the other, was ranged along the street wall, while racks covered the west wall. In a small room, tucked away under the eaves and designed for storage purposes, was built the first crude "shower room." Before that a single hand basin had supplied all needs for washing. As can be imagined, many frequently found it quicker to go home after drill to perform their ablutions than to wait their turn at the basin. Most of the Troopers kept their uniforms at home.



MAJOR WILLIAM A. BRYANT

Troop Commander from 1902 to 1912 and later Squadron Commander

THE FIGHT FOR A HOME

whose votes had been declared incorrectly recorded on the first poll, pointing out that at the time of the riots in Paterson the previous year the Troop had been called to that city to protect their property.

In the Senate it appeared for a while as if the armory bill was likely to die in committee. Senator Cross, chairman of the appropriation committee, then known as "the Watch Dog of the Treasury," was strongly opposed. Finally a compromise proposal was made that the bill should be allowed to go through committee providing no money would be demanded until the Trenton armory was finished. This made the first funds available about 1907.

During the years of fighting, Captain Bryant and Sergeant Charles E. Burgess made trips to Trenton nearly every Friday night on which the Legislature was in session, frequently remaining over Sunday while they endeavored by every honorable means to win friends to their project. Although faced with an almost impossible task, and opposed by the strongest of organized resistance, they never gave up the fight. Their own time and money were always at the service of the Troop, and there is little doubt that it was at considerable cost to their private affairs.

The bill authorizing the taking over of the old armory by the state and the erection of a new armory was Chapter 204 of the Laws of 1903. This specifically authorized the rebuilding of the armory then in existence and the equipment of a new structure at a cost of not more than \$125,000, for the entire cost of purchasing the necessary lands and premises and rebuilding or erecting the armory.

When the Armory Bill finally became law, State Architect Poole refused to prepare plans on the ground that, with the rise in the cost of materials, the

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

building could not be built for the sum appropriated. To go back to the Legislature and ask for an increase in the appropriation was out of the question; however, a law was found which authorized freeholders to contribute \$25,000 toward an armory. But Essex County had made its contribution toward the First Regiment Armory. A bill was introduced finally by Assemblyman Edward H. Wright, Jr., and passed by the Legislature giving Essex County authority to contribute another \$25,000. Charles A. Gifford, a charter member of the Troop, was architect for the building.

The legislation provided for an armory, but not for stables. As the armory without the stables was not desirable, it was decided in November, 1906, to sell the old armory property to the State for \$35,000—a price which, while not repaying the money spent, approached a fair value for the land and buildings as they stood. With this sum the trustees were authorized to pay the mortgage, and to invest the balance in the purchase of land adjoining the new state building, and the erection of stables thereon. Thus the new armory was state owned, while the title to the land and that part of the armory building south of the line of the wall dividing the grill-room from the armory proper (including the stables on the south) remained with the trustees of the Essex Troop.

In many ways this has been an asset rather than otherwise. Except under private ownership the grill-room could not have been operated successfully; while the rent later secured by leasing part of the stables often helped greatly to reduce the burden of the always heavy cost of hay, oats and grain.

CHAPTER V

YEARS OF STRESS

DURING the decade that ended at approximately the time plans for the new armory were being completed, there were a number of periods of excitement and stress. One of these was the Spanish-American War, in which the Troop tried in vain to serve and at the end of which there was a very definite feeling that ill luck and worse had interfered with the desires of the members to be of some use in the emergency.

When President McKinley called for volunteers, ninety-eight per cent. of the members of the Troop offered themselves at once, but through some unfortunate error the report made to Washington by the state authorities did not include the Troop as among the state military forces available; and while the command was at once recruited to war strength and remained mobilized within the armory for a considerable time while trying to effectuate a call to duty, it was compelled to remain at home.

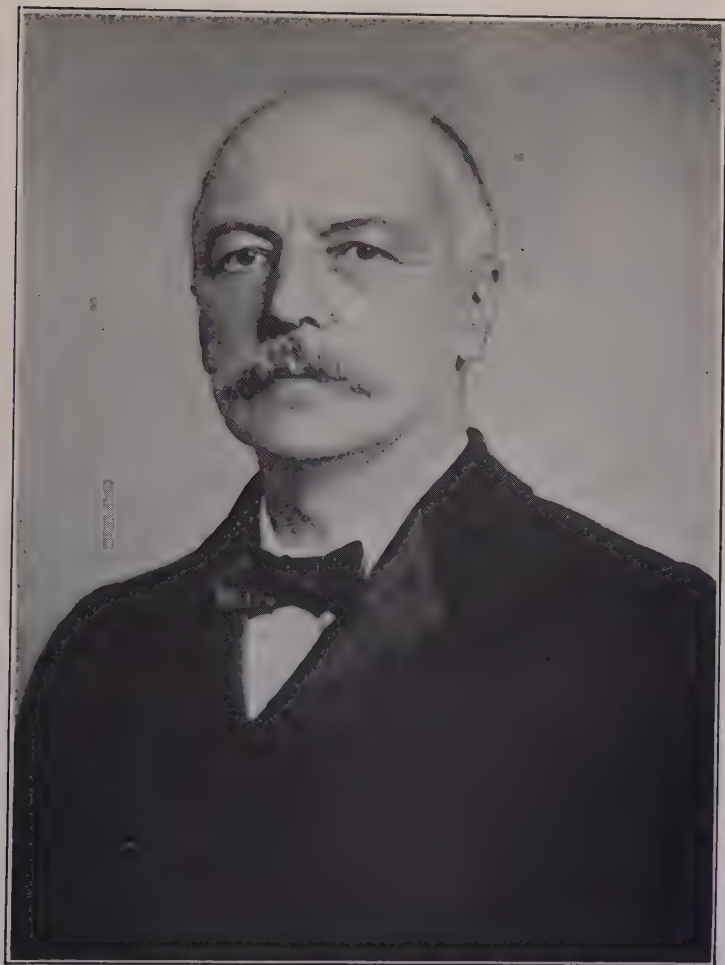
When the President sent out his request for volunteers, Captain Frelinghuysen called the troopers together and made clear to every man his obligation to his country and his family as well. A poll was taken to ascertain what number could be counted on for active service and practically every one responded favorably. The Troop was thereupon offered uncon-

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

ditionally for service. In addition to its regular members there were many volunteers for active duty, known in those days as conditional members. Had the Troop been called out, it would have had a strength of more than 100 men. There was, however, no call for a cavalry unit from New Jersey at this time.

Criticism, however unjustified, of the Troop as a stay-at-home organization followed the unsuccessful attempts to have a call to action issued. Thinking people, knowing the caliber of the members of the unit, refrained from invidious comment, but others were not so kind. The general conditions that always exist at such times—eagerness of large numbers of young men to get into active service among them—pressed hard upon the Troop, the roster of which shrank considerably by the late summer of 1898. When the war ended and the First New Jersey Infantry returned from camp, it became the duty of the Troop to meet the homecomers at the Central Railroad station and escort them to their armory.

Lieutenant R. Wayne Parker succeeded to the command as captain upon the retirement of Captain Frelinghuysen in June, 1899. The passing of Mr. Frelinghuysen from the captaincy was greatly regretted, although members realized his rapidly increasing business interests had to claim precedence over his innate love for military affairs. He had given nearly ten years of the hardest kind of work to the Troop, during a period that was crucial in its life. While he was still a lieutenant, he exercised virtual command on many occasions because Captain Fleming was past the age when he could give himself over to long periods of drill and similar labors.



CONGRESSMAN R. WAYNE PARKER

Third Commander of the Essex Troop and one of the forces back of
its early development.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

Mr. Frelinghuysen's fondness for the life of a soldier can be traced back to his great-grandfather, Brigadier-General Frederick Frelinghuysen, who took an active part in the Revolutionary War and to whom the British surrendered a sword. After his relinquishment of command, Mr. Frelinghuysen remained a staunch friend of the Troop, ever on hand to help out in an emergency. His ultimate prominence in the business life of Newark inevitably redounded to the fame of the organization in which he had so long been a leading spirit. His death early in 1924 was keenly felt by troopers who had come to regard him as a friend of great worth.

Captain Parker took the helm with characteristic vigor and his enthusiasm for everything connected with the Essex Troop proved an inspiration to everyone who served under him. When the necessities of his congressional duties called him to Washington, Lieutenants William A. Bryant and Cortlandt Parker stepped into the breach quite satisfactorily.

The year after the Spanish-American War, long before the days when joint manoeuvres with regular army outfits became of paramount interest to the troopers, the first practice march, a ten-day hike through the North Jersey hills, was held. For a cavalry instructor the organization had the late General Quincy O'Malley Gillmore, father of Major-General Quincy A. Gillmore, who later became commander of the Forty-fourth Division, including the New Jersey National Guard. The Troop left the armory, equipped for life in the open, July 15, 1899 and marched to Pompton, where camp was pitched on high ground along the Pompton river. Captain Parker named the camp in honor of Captain Fleming, the Troop's first leader.

YEARS OF STRESS

General Gillmore joined the hikers at this point, getting up from a sick bed. Unable to ride a horse because of his illness, the General drove a light road phaeton from camp to camp in the days that followed.

The second camp was made at Green Pond, to which the Troop pushed on from Pompton. There



SABRE EXERCISE

Showing the Troop in its early years in an activity that has always engaged much of its attention.

the cavalrymen had their first practice in swimming horses. Some of the animals did not take to the water, but the riders of the mounts that did had an experience most of them never forgot. Under General Gillmore's eye, the Troop was lined up on the beach for final instructions. Once the horse entered

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

the lake and lost bottom, the trooper was instructed to slip off its back, rest his arms on the horse's withers and guide it by pressure or by splashing water on the horse's nose, depending on the direction one wished to go.

Many horses, finding their riders had left their backs, turned and made for the beach. Once in shoal water, it was not advisable for the rider to attempt to remount, as the mount's plunges and dashes for shore rendered the task a dangerous one.

The Troop remained in camp at Green Pond, July 17, 18 and 19, the stopping place being designated Camp Frelinghuysen. On July 20 the march was resumed, the mountain being crossed via the Longwood Valley and thence to Lake Hopatcong, where Camp Heath was established. From there the riders went to Convent and then to South Orange, where they stopped for a time at the home of Lieutenant Charles Heath, who was on his last sick bed. With sabres at the carry the troopers paraded on the lawn in front of the house, Lieutenant Heath being wheeled by nurses to a balcony in full view of the organization. There the Lieutenant received his last military salute.

Other marches followed and frequent hikes were made to Two Bridges and Old Chester Farm. The trip to the state camp at Sea Girt was made sometimes by hiking, or part by hiking and part by boat.

The September following the practice march the Troop was invited to New York to take part in the great parade incident to Admiral Dewey's visit there. During this period also it became the custom for the Troop to escort New Jersey's Governors elect at their respective inaugurations.

Another notable incident in the history of those

YEARS OF STRESS

years was the call for strike duty at Paterson in 1902. This was the Troop's first bit of real service under the leadership of First Lieutenant William A. Bryant, who in August, 1902 (two months later), succeeded Captain Parker as commander and who was to lead the Troop for a decade or more. At the close of a regular quarterly meeting, Lieutenant Bryant was called to the telephone in a hotel near the armory.



STAND TO HORSE

A formation of the Troop at Sea Girt about 1903.

When he returned he announced with a broad smile that the Troop was "off for the front."

This was Thursday, June 19, 1902. The troopers waited for no orders but with a shout dived for the narrow staircase to get home for uniforms and horses. Several were back in the armory by midnight, in uniform, with their mounts, a tooth brush and little else. By three o'clock Friday morning more than fifty were ready for action, but the Troop did not leave

the armory until five a. m., when all were present except those out of town or sick. The troopers rode to Paterson at a walk and arrived there at eight o'clock, just after the First Infantry. In going through the city, an advance guard was thrown out, its members keeping on the lookout for trouble in the form of bricks and praying for some excitement. But nothing happened. The Troop camped for a day alongside the Fifth Regiment Armory.

That evening the Troop was divided, the first platoon under Lieutenant Bryant going to the Auger & Simon silk mill on the river in the northern part of the city and the second platoon under Lieutenant Cortlandt Parker going to a stable in the city, near the Hamilton Club. Horses and men of the first platoon were quartered in a large, unfinished mill building, the horses on one side, men on the other. The floor was of cement and the sanitary conditions were excellent, as every day troopers cleaned the place by flushing with a fire hose. The first night, men slept on the floor, over which some boards were laid to make it feel softer; later cots and blankets were obtained. The Troop was in Paterson until Saturday, June 28. Its members were kept inside the mill and stable during the day, so as not to excite the populace unduly, and were out all night on patrol duty. The only excitement at night was entering saloons looking for soldiers who might be drinking in violation of orders. The Troop never caught such an offender, although often the saloon keeper was so disturbed and so emphatic in his denials that any soldiers had been in his place that the troopers were quite certain guardsmen had left by the rear door as they came in the front.

Much of the day was spent in sleeping, while the

YEARS OF STRESS

troopers, in addition to their "saloon patrol" at night played games, took baths, drilled and practiced rough riding on a stone pavement. Those at the Auger-Simon mill could bathe in the copper vats used for washing silk, using olive oil for soap and steam to make the water hot. The mill platoon had the field stove and did its own cooking. The other platoon messed at the Hamilton Club and nearby restaurants. Their quarters, the second floor of a livery stable, were not so good as the others. Steve Van Rensselaer was senior sergeant of the first platoon and



NON-COMS AT SEA GIRT IN 1903.

was detailed as first sergeant, but he was not well most of the time and his duties were performed by Sergeant Charles E. Burgess. First Sergeant Bertram R. Roome was with the other platoon.

Meanwhile the riding qualities of the Troop constantly improved. In 1898 the first rough riding class was organized, under the direction of Captain

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

Turner, an Englishman, who gave instruction until officers and non-commissioned officers took charge. Rough riding was undertaken for a number of reasons, the more important being the desire to make the work interesting and to bring about better horsemanship, which was fostered also by tilting and other sports. Rough riding consisted in riding a horse fitted with a blanket only and doing various stunts



ON THE RANGE

Essex Troop team shooting in Columbia trophy match, September, 1903,
at Sea Girt.

at the trot and canter, such as dismounting and mounting, standing up, the head stand and riding one, two or three horses on the level and over the hurdles. Even in the early days as many as fifteen or twenty troopers turned out for each rough riding class, in spite of the fact that it meant paying for

their own mounts. An annual competition in the sport was initiated and this was to lead ultimately to the presentation of the McGregor medal by Graham B. McGregor, in his day one of the best of the rough riders in the organization. The medal was held for one year by the winning team of two men and a bar with the names of the winners was added each year to the medal, which was competed for from 1914 to 1916 and annually since the World War.

It is perhaps of especial interest to observe at this time that the troopers in all these early years not only received no pay but had to buy their own uniforms and were frequently subject to assessments of various kinds in addition to paying dues. For some years the men paid in full for their fatigue outfits, and then the state allowed each enlisted man \$7 toward the cost. Later blue overcoats were issued. The entire cost of the full dress uniform was always borne by the men. The total cost of the fatigue uniform, including cap, blouse, breeches, shirt, handkerchief, boots, belt, spurs, gauntlets and the overcoat was \$55.

Full dress uniform included a helmet and later fur busby, blue tunic, white breeches, black boots (these in addition to the fatigue boots), baldric, belt, full dress spurs and gauntlets, costing \$90. The men also paid for horses until the Troop acquired its own mounts about 1909. The cost was from \$1 to \$2 for a drill and from \$3 to \$5 or even more for a hike. The state allowed \$3 per horse per day at camps and manoeuvres. In addition to all this, dues were \$50 a year and no pay was received for drill until the last few months of 1916, the only allowance being for camp and manoeuvres, which was usually confiscated as an assessment.



MOUNTED FORMATION AT SEA GIRT

Lieutenant Cortlandt Parker, Jr., is in the foreground with then Lieutenant William A. Bryant on the left flank of the first platoon.

CHAPTER VI

TAKING THE FIELD

THE years of the Troop that saw the last of the old armory and the rising of the new were made noteworthy by practical training in the field, marked by manoeuvres with regular army troops under circumstances that simulated wartime conditions. It was in those years that many members of the organization received experience that was to stand them in such good stead during the tour of duty at the Mexican border and, more important still, during the World War. Nothing that had occurred during the first fifteen years of the Essex Troop's existence can quite be compared to the days at Pine Camp, N. Y., and those spent in the Massachusetts and Connecticut manoeuvres.

The first of these manoeuvres, although by no means the best, was carried out at Mt. Gretna, Pa., where the troopers joined with regular army forces in a week's program. The Troop, fifty-seven officers and men strong, arrived at Mt. Gretna, Saturday afternoon, August 18, 1906, and pitched camp near the 15th Cavalry, U. S. A., to which the Jersey men were attached.

Sunday was spent with regulars getting points and Monday the Troop joined the 15th and a squadron from the 13th in forming a cavalry screen. The

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

experience proved an arduous one, far too much so for men and animals not inured to field service. The Troop covered forty miles before the day was ended. The men survived, but one horse died and others were much the worse for wear. The remainder of the week was taken up with patrol work, drilling and participating in theoretical combat, all of which was



SHOEING THE OUTLAW

Cartoonist's conception of a wild time at Mt. Gretna, Pa., in 1907.

easier than the experience of the preceding Monday. When the Troop returned to Newark at the end of the week, it brought back a higher opinion of regulars and left with the latter a better opinion of National Guard Cavalry, especially that claiming New Jersey as its home station.

Manoeuvres at Pine Camp, New York, took

TAKING THE FIELD

place June 26 to July 4, 1908, a period of work both interesting and instructive. The late Captain John T. Haines, 11th Cavalry, whom the troopers came to know as an excellent officer and a good friend, directed the work. The 11th and 15th Cavalry Regiments also were at the camp and the Essex Troopers learned to do many things in the "regular" way. These manoeuvres, while valuable, did not compare



DISOBEYING ORDERS

In the Massachusetts manoeuvres in 1909 the troopers were told to stay out of cemeteries. This shows how carefully they followed instructions.

in scope with those that were to follow in the succeeding year.

From August 13 to August 21, 1909, the Troop took part in the Massachusetts manoeuvres, as part of the cavalry of the Red (invading) army under command of Major General Tasker H. Bliss. The Troop went from New York to New Bedford by

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

boat, the movement being handled by the Quartermaster's Corps of the United States Army. The Troop consisting of seventy men and horses was divided and transported on three ships, twenty-seven men being on the *S. S. Pilgrim*, twelve men and forty horses on *City of Brockton* and the remaining men and horses on the *Puritan*.



The Green, Middleboro, Tuesday Aug 17th 1909

ON THE GREEN AT MIDDLEBORO

A never-to-be-forgotten incident of the Massachusetts manoeuvres in 1909.

The Red cavalry was composed of one squadron of the Tenth Cavalry, U. S. A., a provisional troop from Squadron A, New York National Guard; Troop A, Connecticut National Guard, and the Essex Troop. The Red cavalry was excellently handled as cavalry and made a fine record, doing more than their share to win the war.

During the week the Troop marched and fought from New Bedford to Braintree, Massachusetts, by

TAKING THE FIELD

way of Rochester, South Middleboro, Plymton, Pembroke, and Hanover Four Corners. It was a strenuous week, with a new camp every night, reveille at



GETTYSBURG
AUG 1910

WITH THE TROOP AT GETTYSBURG

Jack wasn't a dull boy here. There was plenty to do besides work.

3 a. m., breaking camp at 5 a. m., and marching and fighting until 1 p. m., then finding a suitable site and making camp before 6 p. m. Only two real meals a

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

day were served, breakfast and dinner. To make it harder it rained on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday the Red cavalry galloped around the left flank of the Blue Army from Hanover Four Corners to south of Hanover about four miles, and when the war ended at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon, the Red cavalry was in the rear of the Blue Army and between them and Boston, the city being defended. There was no doubt as to who won this war. The Troop returned in only two boats, horses in one, men in the other, an improvement over the journey from New York.

The encampment in 1910 was at Gettysburg, from July 16 to July 23, a comparatively uninteresting tour of duty. The following year the Troop went to Sea Girt for a week, but did not again experience anything like Pine Camp or Massachusetts.

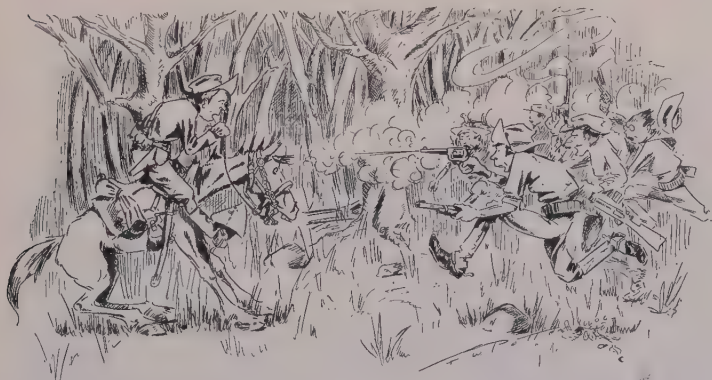
August 10 to August 18, 1912, the Troop took part in the Connecticut manoeuvres, going by rail from Newark to New Haven and marching and fighting for a week. Camps were made at Orange, near Shelton, East Village, Berkshire and Riverside and entrainment was made at Derby for New York. The Troop with Troop B of New Jersey and part of the Tenth Cavalry, United States Army, made up the Red cavalry under command of Colonel Grierson, U. S. A. The Blue cavalry was commanded by Colonel James Parker ("Galloping Jim"), brother of the Troop's former Captain, R. Wayne Parker.

A considerable time before this, the new armory was completed and put to use.

The last drill held in the old armory was on October 30, 1907, the day the razing of the building was begun. A week later drill was held in the Orange

TAKING THE FIELD

Riding and Driving Club, in Halsted street, East Orange. These quarters were much smaller than the old armory ring, but large enough for one platoon to drill mounted; so the Troop was divided, the first platoon drilling Wednesday nights and the second on Fridays. Some changes in officers occurred at approximately that time. Second Lieutenant Bertram R. Roome was elected first lieutenant, and First



THE CAPTURE AT MT. GRETTA

THE CAPTURE AT MT. GRETTA

Plenty of thrills, particularly for the horse.

Sergeant Wilbour Kyle second lieutenant, while Sergeant Gilbert D. Maxwell was appointed first sergeant.

The saddle room of the new armory was completed October 14, 1908 and the following week the Troop drilled for the first time in the new ring. A notable event of this same period was the arrival from Virginia of the Troop's own horses, a great improvement over the many types of hired hacks on which the Troop previously had had to depend.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

Before the close of that year the Essex Troop grill room was opened. It was to prove one of the organization's greatest assets. After a dusty drill or hike the men could refresh themselves in their own quarters, in the company of friends and under the supervision of their officers. The formal opening of the armory as a whole was marked in December of



EXTERIOR OF THE ARMORY

The completion of this building in 1910 gave the Troop quarters far superior to any it previously had enjoyed.

1910 with a grand ball. Half the ring was floored and about 2,000 guests were present, including representatives from Squadron A, Philadelphia City Troop, the Seventh Regiment of New York and many other military bodies.

TAKING THE FIELD

Among the noteworthy events of 1909 and the few succeeding years were the occasions when the Troop escorted President Taft. Four times, the first at his inauguration, March 4, 1909, the organization rode with the Chief Executive. The arrival at Washington for the inaugural ceremonies took place in a pouring rain the evening of March 3. During the night the storm turned to snow, delaying traffic to such an extent that many organizations did not arrive in time for the parade next day. The Troop rode seventy-five strong through snow-banked streets in the afternoon celebration. Full dress was the order of the day, but overcoats were added.

Subsequent escorts for President Taft were on his visits to Newark, February 23, 1910, May 13 of the following year and February 12, 1912, when troopers provided a guard for him during a reception at the Essex County Country Club. The jovial President who was destined later to become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court won a warm place in the hearts of the troopers. The Troop also escorted former President Roosevelt when he visited Newark, May 30, 1911 for the unveiling of the Lincoln Monument.

On September 10, 1912, Captain Bryant resigned as captain of the Troop, which at that time had a strength of nearly 100 men and was in a position to make public appearances perhaps finer than at any other time in its history. Lieutenant Roome assumed temporary command, but did not decide to accept the captaincy until January 16, 1913. Second Lieutenant Wilbour Kyle was chosen first lieutenant to take the place of the new commanding officer, Sergeant Russell P. Freeman being made second lieutenant.

The first event of Captain Roome's administration

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

was the trip to Washington when the Troop acted as personal escort to President Wilson during his inauguration. The Troop left the armory for the Capital, March 2 and as in 1909 was quartered in Downey's stable and an adjoining building. The early morning of March 4 was spent in cleaning and polishing horses and equipment. The Troop escorted Mr. Wilson and President Taft from the White House



ENTRAINING STAR AT NEWARK

He didn't want to go to Camp, that's all.

to the Capitol, waited there during the ceremony and then escorted the new President to the White House, remaining in Executive Place East while the parade passed by. Good weather, instead of the snowy reception of the previous inaugural, favored the Troop, which wore full dress uniform, with white breeches and for informal wear the new navy blue cape with yellow lining. In addition to the escort the Troop furnished the personal bodyguard of four non-commissioned officers. Several members were invited by

TAKING THE FIELD

the President to the family supper and reception afterwards.

The month following the Troop for the first time reached its full strength of 100 men, with one man on the waiting list.

Not long thereafter an event occurred that cannot but be regarded as one of the most important in the Troop's life—the division of the original organization into two units, Troops A and C. General surprise was occasioned after drill April 30, when it was announced by Captain Roome that permission for the division had been given by the state authorities. Discussion was called for and it became at once evident that almost every member was opposed to the proposal. Their inclinations, however, counted for nothing, because the plans for the division had advanced so far at Trenton that any change was out of the question.

For a long time the division remained unpopular, many troopers feeling that one large unit was better than two small ones, drilling at different times and losing the comradeship that always had been one of the best features of the organization's life. In view of subsequent events, not discernible at that time—Mexican border service and the World War—the division was no doubt the best thing that could have happened, inasmuch as it permitted the training of more officers and facilitated further expansion.

The last parade as First Troop, the name by which the Essex Troop was officially known, took place in Newark on the Memorial Day that followed. On the same day the orders splitting the organization into Troops A and C were received. Troop B already was in existence at Red Bank. The two troops were formed by assigning the men of the first



THE TROOP AT WASHINGTON

In full dress uniform for the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as President in 1913.

TAKING THE FIELD

platoon to Troop A and of the second platoon to Troop C, about fifty men to each unit. Captain Roome became captain of Troop A and on June 4 other officers were elected as follows: Troop C: Captain, First Lieutenant Kyle; First Lieutenant, Sergeant Hobart B. Brown; Second Lieutenant, Sergeant Lewis B. Ballantyne; Troop A: First Lieu-



TROOPS' OFFICERS IN 1913

tenant, Second Lieutenant Russell B. Freeman; Second Lieutenant, Sergeant Walter R. Boyd; Squadron Adjutant, First Sergeant Albert G. Borden; Squadron Quartermaster, Sergeant V. Parker Wilkinson.

A practice march in northern New Jersey was one of the first experiences of the divided troops and of Troop B. Captain Roome resigned the command of Troop A on the eve of the march and Lieutenant Freeman was placed in command and later was



CAPTAIN WILBOUR KYLE

A veteran of twenty years' active service in the Troop, commanding Troop C at the Border and during the early part of World War.

TAKING THE FIELD

elected Captain. The three troops started June 14, making Pompton the first day, staying there over the week-end and marching Monday to Lake Wawayanda, where camp was made until Friday. The site was a good one and interesting marches, sham battles and other features were the order of the day until the return trip was begun. A thunder storm overtook the troops as they were on the way home and played havoc for a time, the horses all but stampeding the picket lines.

Before the end of 1913 another momentous incident occurred: The formal election of Captain William A. Bryant to be major of the new First Squadron Cavalry, consisting of Troops A, B and C, Troop D of Plainfield being organized later.

Recruiting, much needed, was stimulated the following year by rumors of war with Mexico. Since the division, Troops A and C had on their rosters only fifty or sixty men and the additional troopers the rumors brought in were welcome. The big event of the summer was another march to Lake Wawayanda, the provisional Squadron being accompanied by three officers and six enlisted men of Troop A of Maryland, who went along for observation and instruction. Some of the same men served with Troops A and C during the World War as part of the 104th Military Police, so the associations at Wawayanda had a particular, though then unforeseen, significance. The practice march proved more interesting even than that of the year before. The troops had more men, making the routine work easier and permitting of more time for manoeuvres. Pompton was the scene of the week-end rest, as usual, the trip to Wawayanda being completed Monday. On the march the Troops went to the lake by different

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

routes, Troop C having the longest hike, thirty-five miles. On Tuesday and Wednesday the sovereign state of New York was invaded and severe damage done to a theoretical enemy. On Thursday there was a battle at Parker School and on Friday camp was broken for the return trip.

The crowning event of 1915, the year before the Troops were to see service at the Mexican border, was the ball given in celebration of the organization's twenty-fifth birthday, held at the armory April 16, 1915. The *Newark Evening News* of the following day gives a colorful account of that function, probably the most elaborate in the Essex Troop's history:

"Gaily colored uniforms that rivaled in brilliance the evening gowns of hundreds of women helped make the twenty-fifth anniversary ball of Essex Troop in the Roseville avenue armory last night an unusually attractive affair. To the handsomely decorated armory came more than 3,000 persons of prominence socially, including military men of several states. National Guard organizations, the Naval Militia and the regular army and navy were largely represented by men clad in dress uniform.

"At times there were 2,000 dancers on the spacious temporary floor laid over the tanbark ring, swaying to the strains of music from a colonnaded palm decked kiosk in the center. The boxes that surrounded the dancing space, as well as the gallery above, were crowded from 9 o'clock until well into the morning hours.

"Long before 10 o'clock a line of automobiles extended from the armory doors past Park avenue and machines were parked two-deep in adjoining streets. So great was the crush at the doors about this time that the passages were blocked and enlisted guardsmen in uniform with police reserves had to halt the flow of the machines until the crush was somewhat relieved.

"The famous New Year's Eve balls of the Troop are recognized as the biggest social functions of this section, but the affair last night eclipsed all of them, even the great ball of 1910. The dance floor, large enough for a squadron of cavalry to drill on, was a mass of vivid color, the blue, gold and white dress uniforms of the

TAKING THE FIELD

troopers mingling with the blue and gold trappings of the staff officers, the red-slashed uniforms of the artillery and the signal corps and the blue and white of the infantry. The bright dress jackets of the naval reserve officers formed a contrast to the gray-green frogged uniforms of the First Cavalry Regiment of New York and the brilliant military dress of the Quaker City Troop of Philadelphia.

"The cadet-like uniforms of the Maryland Cavalry and the smart dress of the Connecticut officers completed the color scale and on the background of the flag and troop colors made a scene that reminded the spectators of descriptions of European court affairs. Former Governors, state officials, Mayor Raymond and a party of friends and state and former United States Senators, many of them members of the veterans' association of the Troop, were in evidence everywhere. Brigadier-General Edwin W. Hine, commander of the First Brigade, and actual commander of the National Guard of the state, with a large staff, was present. Brigadier-General C. Edward Murray and his staff and many other generals and colonels from this and other states, with their staffs, filled the boxes."

This is but part of the story, which went into further details of this unusually brilliant social event.

Mt. Gretna was visited again in 1915 and all who had been on the earlier visit, in 1906, voted the 1915 encampment the better one, although it was not in every respect a success. This trip was notable as the first camping journey for the complete New Jersey Squadron, Troop D of Plainfield, under command of Captain Albert G. Borden, once first sergeant of the Essex Troop, being present. Troop A of Maryland, the Pennsylvania Cavalry regiment and two troops of the Fifth Cavalry, United States Army, also were there. The instructor was Major Francis C. Marshall, later a general officer in the World War, and after the war reported missing while flying from San Diego, Cal., to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, December 7, 1922. The country around Mt. Gretna

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

was extensively cultivated and most of the week's marches and battles were confined to the roads. Much of the Pennsylvania cavalry was green, having recently been converted from infantry, and the work was more elementary than that to which the Troop was accustomed.

INTERLUDE

A ROOKIE'S FIRST HIKE TO OLD CHESTER FARM

"Boots and Saddles, 2:30, Saturday afternoon."

By way of giving this story its proper setting it must be recorded that this is the picture of a typical over-the-mountain-hike, any one of many that took place way back in the pre-Volstead days, "before the war, sah!"

I had been in the Troop six months. I want to state right here, that during most of this time the round of blanket drills were anything but easy going. I had frequently been at odds with every docile animal in the stable. Curious, isn't it, how all the otherwise gentle Dobbins will swish their tails, lay down their ears and take a crack at a poor, unoffending rookie as soon as he comes within striking distance of their heels. But then, every regular Trooper was also privileged to take a crack at him—that is up to the time that Private Rookey had had his initiation "at the Farm."

I was all set up about this trip—set up and perhaps a little apprehensive, too. Old Bill Stucky had hinted at all manner of unpleasant things that might happen to me, not omitting to give me due notice of all the digging I would have to do both before and after. Saturday came clear and hot—sweating hot, to be exact. There was a tremendous last-minute scramble in the ring to get equipment and horses

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

ready. The late ones from New York were making desperate efforts to be in time to march out with the column, and the "Skipper" was fussing about getting started on scheduled time.

In addition to the active members of Troops A and C, these week-end parties were frequently joined by a few former Troopers who liked thus to renew youthful scenes. This time there was Dave Pickering with, of course, Harry Condit, whose presence meant "standing room only" and a riot of irrepressible hilarity. George Ed. Grundy also turned up at the last minute. You must remember Ed—a whale of a fellow—more than a match in the melee against such notable stick-wielders as "Fritz" Bryant, Cliff Brown or even "Gint" Smith himself.

I well remember seeing the group of old-timers as we rode out of the armory. I even remember some of their pranks as we halted to adjust equipment, but I certainly cannot recall their presence as we turned into the lane that led up to the camp site. "Stragglers, Sir, damned stragglers." Then followed the making of camp, setting up the picket line and the lining up of "pup" tents. Many details were required to collect wood, start the fire for mess, erect the officers' tents, etc. When the horses were cool they were led to water but with so many men on detail each of the remaining troopers had to escort two.

While resting between turns with the shovel, I watched the groups as they left the picket line and started down the hill. All progressed well until one man—we will call him "Mac"—anchored to the ends of two halter shanks, suddenly found himself the center of two opposing forces, one headed northwest and one southwest. As the speed of these contending forces was increased by the grade of the hill,

A ROOKIE'S FIRST HIKE TO OLD CHESTER FARM

Mac endeavored to keep abreast of his chargers by increasing the length of his running stride. It seemed as if the situation might yet be saved when someone waved a hat at the nearest horse of the approaching pair and attempted to close the angle of incidence. And with dramatic suddenness the incident did close right then and there—that is for Mac. The team swerved in their charge, carefully selected opposite sides of a clump of bushes thus catapulting him in a most ungraceful trajectory into the scraggly mass of huckleberries.

Following nose bags, came my initiation to curry-comb and brush and the subtle mysteries of beauty parlor practice as applied to an active mare. Many a time I had watched Tom and Dinney polish off the horses in the armory. It had always seemed easy, and the object of their attentions always appeared to take it in a most unconcerned manner. When, however, it was my turn to approach and to “stand to heel” preparatory to stepping in to apply the tools myself, I wasn’t quite so sure that the operation could be performed without serious objections being raised.

Sergeant Stuart Bingham gave me preliminary instruction in the “Swedish Movements” necessary and I set to work. No sooner, however, had I run the curry down the neck and up the shoulder than I found that I had a real conscientious objector right under my hand. When it came to the *feet*, I was quite ready to grant that mare all the freedom of action possible, or that I could get away with.

A wild cheer and a dash for places followed mess-call. The hard work and the outdoors had given me a ravenous appetite and I eagerly devoured the well cooked steak and fried potatoes offered under the guidance of Charlie Carter. “Bill” Stucky next



OLD BILL STUCKY

In characteristic pose, ready for a fight or a frolic.

A ROOKIE'S FIRST HIKE TO OLD CHESTER FARM

took charge of the preparations for the party that was to follow. At this point let me introduce Bill to those who never knew him, and record this as an affectionate tribute for those who did.

Bill was a very real person. He was much older than most of the men in the Troop, yet in spirit some younger too. No prank or practical joke was carried on without Bill sharing a hand in it. He could fight with the toughest, or ride with the best. In his younger days he had held the laurel of Amateur National Heavyweight Boxing Champion. At the time of this narrative he was just retiring after a long and honorable record as captain of the Newark Mounted Police. As I have just stated, Bill was master of ceremonies at the boxing ring. Volunteers dug the post holes, hung the gasoline burners and rolled into place logs for the big fire. In the circle of the firelight groups of Troopers seated themselves, tin-cup in hand, eagerly awaiting the tapping of the beer kegs hauled out from the city. At one side Doug Schouler with Johnny Krueger, Nelson Perry and the rest of the "singing circle" began to mutilate "Sweet Adeline," "Oh Mister Moon," "I've Lost My Teddy Bear," and other favorites.

A movement at one side and room was made for Major Bryant, who had motored out to join the party. Other officers with him were Captains Wilbour Kyle and Russell Freeman; Lieutenants Hobart B. Brown, Walter Boyd and Lewis B. Ballantyne.

Someone called for "Gee, But It's Great to Meet a Friend" from Stucky. This song was always a test for Bill. He would start fair enough, knowing full well that "Hi-Lee, Hi-Low" would sooner or later probably interrupt him, and that it would

require his best to hold his own and to keep control of the situation, as well as his own dignity.

Sure enough, he had hardly reached the middle of the verse before someone on the outer edge in the darkness piped up and soon, amid boisterous laughter and wild shouts from all sides, the music of Bill's song was drowned out. Then silence, as he faced his persecutors. In a sort of pathetic tone he says, "Do you think that's nice?" Another shout and cries of, "Go on, Bill, don't let 'em stop you!" It required, however, much coaxing and promises to refrain to get him to finish. But he finally did—everyone joining lustily in the chorus until the woods and hills re-echoed.

If you think that because I haven't mentioned much about Dave Pickering and Harry Condit, they have been still all this time you are wrong. The contrary is really the case. In fact, there has been a perfect profusion of beratings going on between these two ever since the tin cups started circulating. With their endearing terms uttered with an inimitable emphasis and accompanied by most serious and emphatic gesticulations and back-slappings, which these two had perfected in long years of active practice, the skit was guaranteed to evoke mirth and laughter from even the most serious-minded.

Finally Condit arose—"To-night, on this auspicious and momentous occasion when surrounded by all this galaxy of youth and brawn," he began, in an assumed tone, accompanied with a ludicrous snuffle "when I look into the innocent faces of this the flower of our land and realize the golden prospects, (oratorical pause) * * * golden gallons and hearty hogs-heads that are ahead of each and every man here—I cannot but think with tears in my very eyes of the

A ROOKIE'S FIRST HIKE TO OLD CHESTER FARM

doddering old reprobate that sits at my feet, who with palsied hand and trembling lip, apes,—apes I say, the manners of these young heroes * * * ” and so they go on, first one and then the other, expounding in sonorous words the assumed faults or follies of the other.

Then someone thinks of that historic old Troop song “Teddie—Aye—Aye,”—long accredited to the facile pen of Pickering and he is called to his feet to sing it:

When I first jined the Troop I was filled with delight,
For they set me to ridin' the very first night,
But the ridge of me razor-back nag was so hard,
It raised forty blood-blisters furninst me back-yard.

Chorus

Singing Teddy-aye-aye
Teddy-aye-aye
Teddy-aye-Teddy-aye
Teddy-aye-aye.

'Twas on Decoration day, and all the galoots
In baldricks and busbys, white breeches and boots
Went in the pe-rade—and me on me donkey
Was lookin' the peacock and feeling the monkey.

At the setting-up exercise I was a fright,
And I looked like a Banshee let loose in the night,
A wavin' me arms like a man wid a fiddle
And bendin' me spine till it snapped in the middle.

At inspection the officer-fellow came round,
And a small spot of rust on me carbine he found,
He jerked it away wid a terrible crack
And damn near knocked me over in handin' it back.

LOOKING AT THE PEACOCK



F.W. POTTER. D.D.

A ROOKIE'S FIRST HIKE TO OLD CHESTER FARM

One night on me horse wid me pistol in hand,
"Ye's shall fire one round," said the captain so grand,
I shut both me eyes and kept blazin' away.
And the Summary Court had me shot the next day.

"State of Indiana" is next called for, and amid wild cheers, Joe Lecour is pushed into the ring to render his famous recital of the Johnstownian deluge which overwhelmed certain good folk in meeting assembled. Then followed Fred. Wherry's "Yellow Dog" story with its Chinese lingo and "Hold-'em-Yale" Twombly and his Harvard lampoon, "The Hedgehog."

All during this, much whispering and secret stuff has been going on at the side. Stucky, Bill Wherry, Sergeant Jim Marshall and a couple of others had their heads together over a pad. This, accompanied by significant glances cast in the direction of the different rookies, brought certain vague misgivings that things were brewing not altogether to our welfare.

While the song was in progress, a soap box, pail and towel with boxing gloves had been handed over the ropes to Stucky. All being now in readiness he addressed us as follows: "According to time-honored custom we are gathered here to honor the Rookie—or rather to permit the Rookie to honor himself—I might even say to win his spurs and take his place with his comrades as a full-fledged Essex Trooper.

"We have arranged a program and are about to present to you this evening a series of boxing and wrestling bouts between certain very young gentlemen present, who, I hasten to assure you, are all mem-

bers of this club,—Marquis of Queensbury Rules will be followed. Time of boxing bouts three two-minute rounds, * * * etc. The first event will be a wrestling match between 'Wild Milk' Weed and 'Strangler' Schouler, at catch-as-catch-can." There were cheers as the two contestants climbed through the ropes to the paulin that was stretched over the turf. Assuming the professional attitudes of the game, they fell to grips. It soon became evident that they knew their business and a lively bout followed. Equally interesting was the swat-fest between "Cauliflower-Ear" Cawley and "Spike" Keasbey. This was not as scientifically conducted but it certainly resulted in more displacement of air and circulation about the ring. "Battling" Joe Byrne mixed up a fast bout with Mac Hunter to the mutual satisfaction of the crowd, who applauded for a knockout, but were much aggrieved when Referee Stucky held up a soggy glove of the adjudged victor.

For my part, boxing had never been a heavy part of my education. I had indulged in the usual number of schoolboy battles, but had used my fists but little since that time. It was, therefore, with some trepidation, a pumping heart, and an interest that was by no means assumed, that I awaited the moment when some humorous prefix would be hitched to my name and I should be called forth before the eyes of my fellows for them to judge for themselves of the quality of stuff of which I was made. It was with a flood of confusion and fluttering uncertainty I climbed through the ropes to face the big fellow who had been selected as my opponent. I hardly know how the gloves got on my hands or the instructions of the Referee. Not till a glove clipped me on the cheek did I realize the jeers of the audience.

A ROOKIE'S FIRST HIKE TO OLD CHESTER FARM

Regardless of guard, of face, or vital points I waded in, arms swinging. What I met was what I deserved. The give and take was free and fast, but it was mostly "take" on my part. From then on till the middle of the last round I have never been able to recall what happened. I have a hazy picture of the flickering light of the gasoline burner hanging on a pole outside the ring and some one between rounds telling me to stick out my left.

By this time my arms were numb with pain, and oh! so heavy! I felt as if I couldn't go on. I tried the left stunt. It held him off a bit and enabled me to swing my right to his stomach. He seemed to sag as that right landed. I tried it again. Dimly I realized that my opponent was weakening, and with a last and final burst I plowed in, caution abandoned, a sort of dogged determination keeping me going. * * * They told me afterward it was a good fight.

Fortunately my trick at stable-guard was an early one, at 11:00, so that I still had a fair amount of time for sleep before first call. I was dead tired. The fire died down to a fitful glow with the departure of the majority of the men to their pup tents. There remained however a handful of old-timers around the embers who told stories of earlier days and other hikes, or sang in an undertone till the wee-small-hours,—welcome company to me as I stalked the picket line. Finally I was relieved and turned in to a smelly horse blanket and an armful of hay—sweeter to me right then than the finest feather mattress.

To the west of Chester Farm there is quite an area of wooded land, then intersected by dirt roads and shady lanes. This was admirable terrain for

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

cavalry manoeuvres. A problem had been prepared for the morning's work. After mess ammunition was issued, and we saddled our horses. My corporal told me we were going to have a manoeuver, the second platoon against the first. Just before we left camp our Lieutenant called his non-coms together and told them the plans for the morning, which information the corporals passed on to us. We were to act as advance cavalry of the Blue Army. The advance cavalry of the enemy (Red Army) was last reported at Parsippany. Our mission was to locate them and drive them back, preventing them from getting information about our main body. The first platoon left camp about forty-five minutes before we did. We followed at a walk over back roads in the direction of Swinefield Bridge. With the Corporal and two others, I was selected to act as the point, riding about 200 yards ahead of the platoon.

A mile or so out of camp a railroad on a high embankment crosses the road. As we approached this we were fired upon from the top of the embankment. I was at once sent back to inform the platoon commander of the location of the enemy. He continued to advance, but before arriving in sight of the enemy turned off into some woods. Here the command was, "Fight on foot, action right." One squad was sent down the road to a position in front of the enemy and to open fire. They were to spread out and to move back and forth so as to give the enemy the impression of a large number of men. In the meantime the Lieutenant led the rest of the platoon through the woods until he reached a road under the railroad embankment a considerable distance to the enemy's flank. No scouts were posted on his flank so that our movement was not discovered. We then

A ROOKIE'S FIRST HIKE TO OLD CHESTER FARM

took a position to the enemy's rear and, slowly working our way through the brush, opened fire on him to his great surprise and discomfiture. As soon as possible after being greeted with our fire in the rear, the men went over the top of the embankment, where they received a heavy volley from our men on the other side. Then they tried our side of the embankment again with the same result. After they had done this several times to our great amusement, the umpire blew his whistle and stopped the terrible massacre.

On the return to camp we had a second problem. We were to act as a rear guard, and to fight a rear guard delaying action, so as to give our main body time to get away from an imaginary enemy—the first platoon. We retreated along the way we had come for quite a distance until we reached a turn in the road. Here we left the highway for a farm road, went across a field for about one hundred yards and then turned into a wood. When we were well out of sight of the highway, the command was again given to fight on foot. The dismounted men were marched to the edge of the woods where we had a clear view of the road about a hundred yards to our front. Here we concealed ourselves and waited. Dreadful punishments were promised any man who exposed himself, made any noise, or fired before the command was given. In the quiet of that Sunday morning, with our expectations all aroused, it seemed a long time before anything happened. Suddenly four enemy troopers appeared on the road, riding quietly up the hill at a walk and looking on both sides of the road. Greatly excited, I wanted to fire on them and wondered if our Lieutenant was asleep. But no command came and the point rode up the road and

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

around the bend without discovering us. After a short time more men appeared, riding in columns of twos. Our excitement increased, but still no command to fire was given, and by some miracle, no poor rookie did fire. More of the enemy appeared until their entire force was riding slowly past us, in full view. Then came the long looked for command: "Fire at will—Commence firing!" and "Bang!" went our rifles as fast as we could aim and pull the trigger. The enemy seemed dazed for a moment and then at a command galloped down the road and out of sight. This movement was executed in good order, but it took time and gave us the opportunity to fire a few more rounds before they disappeared into the woods.

Then the umpire rode up. He told us to stand up to show our position and asked the location of our led horses. He commended our Lieutenant on the excellent position he had selected and on the good judgment shown in not firing until he had all the enemy for a target. Then the enemy rode up and we all returned to camp. As you may believe this was accomplished with considerable joshing—victor and vanquished fighting over again the salient features of the "Battle of Roseland."

The noonday mess was a welcome break after the long and sometimes dirty ride of the morning. It was made memorable to me by the attendance of former Captain—Congressman R. Wayne Parker, who still maintained a very real interest in Troop affairs. He rode up from Newark on a black horse with his faithful retainer mounted and following him. I like to remember the picture I have of him on this occasion—a fine soldierly figure of a man. He remained for mess, chatting in an animated man-

A ROOKIE'S FIRST HIKE TO OLD CHESTER FARM
ner with his many friends. His departure was
accompanied by the old familiar cheer of:

“E—T
New Jer-sey
Captain Parker.”

We returned to the Armory about 5:30 o'clock,
hot and tired, but with a wonderful memory of
good soldiering, good sport and good fellowship, in
what was to be my first of many hikes to Old Chester
Farm.

NOTE:—The Old Chester Farm is now part of the property
included in the golf links of Newark Country Club.

PART II

MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE

CHAPTER VII

THE MEXICAN BORDER

RELATIONS between the United States and Mexico, which were seriously strained by the raid made on the little town of Columbus, New Mexico, on March 9, 1916, by a band of outlaws led by Francisco Villa, became more and more disturbed during the months following. The United States found the Carranza government either unable or unwilling to maintain the safety of American citizens along the border, and affairs rapidly began to drift toward a crisis.

Drills for Troops A and C had been suspended for the summer and many of the members had scattered. Few had followed the Mexican situation consistently and little was known of its seriousness. It was therefore a great surprise to most of the troopers when, on June 18, President Wilson, as commander-in-chief of the Army, issued an order mobilizing the larger part of the National Guard of the United States. The move was a carefully planned demonstration that the United States was ready for war, should war become inevitable.

Conditions in Mexico, as Secretary Lansing pointed out early in 1916, were becoming less and less settled. Between 1913 and 1915, seventy-six Americans were killed in that country. Then came

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

the Columbus raid, when about 500 to 1,000 Mexicans attacked the camp of about 500 men of the 13th Cavalry. Several civilians were killed in the skirmish. On the next day, John J. Pershing, then a brigadier-general, was ordered by General Funston to organize an adequate force immediately and cross the border in pursuit of the bandits. The expedition started across on March 15 and rapidly made its way toward Casas Grandes, which was made a headquarters for operations in the surrounding country.

With troops in Mexico itself, border raids continued, and on May 9, the Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas National Guard were called into service along their respective borders. Even with this additional force, it soon became manifest that there were not sufficient troops to maintain the safety of American communities.

Carranza's attitude throughout the negotiations toward the steps taken to preserve order was far from helpful. On May 22, the Mexican government insisted "that the American Government explain its true attitude toward Mexico" and demanded the withdrawal of Pershing's force. The tone of the entire note was arrogant.

On the same day that troops of the National Guard began to mobilize throughout the country, June 20, the American Government replied to the Mexican note, expressing regret at the "discourteous tone and temper" of it and refusing to comply with its demands. Simultaneously copies of the American note were sent to the diplomatic representatives of the Latin-American countries in Washington together with the following comment from the Department of State:

"Should the situation eventuate into hostilities,

THE MEXICAN BORDER

which this Government would deeply regret and will use every honorable effort to avoid, I take this opportunity to inform you that this Government would have for its object not intervention in Mexican affairs, with all the regrettable consequences which might result from such a policy, but the defense of American territory from further invasion by bands of armed Mexicans, protection of American citizens and property along the border, and the prevention of future depredations by force of arms against the marauders infesting this region and against a Government which is aiding and abetting them in their activities."

This was the situation when the Essex Troop, Troops A and C, began to assemble at the armory to report their readiness for duty. Gaps were rapidly filled in the personnel of both Troops by new enlistments, among whom were many special duty men required. Equipment was checked over, and by the morning of June 20 the two Troops were in acceptable shape for the trip to Sea Girt. Troop A was recruited to 90 men and Troop C to 100. One of the losses at this time was Lieutenant Henry L. Moeller, who had succeeded Lieutenant Borden. Lieutenant Moeller was Squadron Adjutant in 1914 and was relieved and discharged at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, in order to carry out special engineering work on which he was engaged for the Navy Department.

The Troops left Wednesday, June 21, for the State Camp, where they were joined by Troops B and D. Because Sea Girt was crowded, the cavalry camp was made at Manasquan, on the Buckalew Farm, reaching from road to railroad. It started to rain soon after arrival and it was found that not much rain

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

was needed to make the farm a field of mud. Drills both mounted and dismounted were started the next day and kept up continuously until departure, because the instruction of so many recruits was of the great-



KITCHEN CAR ON BORDER TRIP

Preparations for mess being made under supervision of
Armorer Robert Trott.

est importance. Also many new horses had to be broken in. The New Jersey troops were the first of the National Guard in the United States mobilized

THE MEXICAN BORDER

for Border service under this call and Troops A and C were the first in the state.

In addition to camp duties and drills the cavalry had the doubtful pleasure of unloading and receiving 400 green cavalry and artillery horses.

At one o'clock Monday morning, June 26, orders were received for Troops A and C to proceed to Texas on Tuesday or Wednesday, but at 9 o'clock Troops A and C were ordered to entrain at 5:45 that afternoon. Camp was struck, tents packed up and everything made ready, but entraining was delayed because the artillery was late in getting away. At 1:15 Tuesday morning the troopers started to load horses, finishing at 7 o'clock, greatly delayed by bad loading facilities. But one car at a time could be loaded by the ramps and several cars supplied in the first string were double decked sheep cars. The cars were dirty and all had to be cleaned before loading. Many of the new horses and all of the mules objected to going to fight the Mexicans and it was a tough job to get them aboard. When loading was accomplished, officers and men were glad to get into their cars and rest. After the strenuous effort to load in time, there was the usual delay, the train not leaving until nearly noon. This movement included only Troops A and C, Troops B and D and staff leaving a week later. Captain Wilbour Kyle was in command of the train with 194 officers and men, 204 horses, and 24 mules. The train consisted of eleven stock cars, two gondolas, eight day coaches, one baggage car and five box cars. Later in the same morning the troop train pulled out in the direction of Philadelphia, accompanied by cheers from the remaining troops of the squadron who were destined to follow a few days later. For many of the troopers,

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

the departure from Manasquan meant their first entrance into any kind of real active service.

Each man was assigned to a double seat in the cars, so that when the seats faced each other and the back of one was removed and laid across the intervening opening, it made quite a comfortable bed. This arrangement had its advantages, it was discovered as the trip progressed, for while it lacked some of the solid comfort of a sleeper, it at least made for coolness. From Philadelphia the train was routed to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Memphis, Little Rock, Fort Reno, Amarillo, and thence to El Paso.

The first stop was Pittsburgh on June 28, the troop train pulling into the cattle yards on the edge of the city early in the morning. There the troopers received an inoculation against typhoid while the horses were unloaded, fed, and watered.

Many spontaneous unorganized receptions were received from the inhabitants of the towns along the line. Word evidently went ahead that troops trains were coming through and the populace was always on hand to give a cheer, and put aboard baskets of food, flowers and candies. At Memphis, the next stop, where the horses were to be watered and fed, most of the men were permitted to go to the Y. M. C. A. for a swim, the first real bathing of the trip. The reception given the troopers at Memphis was an outstanding feature. A Southern darky string band played on the station platform while some of the men danced with girls who were there to wish the troops the best of luck.

From Memphis to the announced destination of El Paso, Texas, the trip was uneventful. There the train was held up for orders and proceeded eventually to Douglas, Ariz., where the Troops were

THE MEXICAN BORDER

destined to spend their summer "vacation." West of El Paso the men glimpsed the kind of country they were headed for. Emerging from the mountains that hedge that city, the train made its way over the hot, arid plains of New Mexico and Arizona, with their long stretches of sand dotted with mesquite and cactus. Far in the distance there appeared mountains rising from the plateau. The route led



THE CAMP AT DOUGLAS, 1916

The Calumet and Arizona Smelter and the hills of Mexico in the background.

through Columbus, the scene of Villa's raid, and at that town there was a good-sized detachment of regulars. As the train passed over this stretch of country, ammunition was dealt out and guards were placed on the platforms of the cars.

Douglas was reached early on the morning of

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

July 4. The thermometer stood in the neighborhood of 130 degrees and a hot dry breeze off the desert sands was the welcome the men received. The camp was laid out about a half mile to the west of the city and about the same distance north of the border. At this particular spot sulphur fumes that were belched from the chimneys of two copper smelters swept across the plateau.



AFTER THE STORM

How the Troop street at Douglas looked after fourteen months of drought.

Although the country appeared dry as the troops first landed, this idea was quickly dispelled during the days that followed. Two windy, rainy days turned the dry earth into a sea of sticky gumbo. The storm at once demonstrated the need for a drainage system and the "fighting" outfit was put to work digging it.

THE MEXICAN BORDER

While the people of the town of Douglas were firm in their belief that the arrival of troops acted as a deterrent on Mexican raids, the men themselves appeared to have no such feeling and the trip came to be accepted as a summer camp on a large scale, with but few, if any, of the conveniences that usually go with such an encampment. For a number of days practically all the work that was done was to make the camp more habitable. Subsequent rainstorms demonstrated that more adequate drainage would be necessary. A plan for an elaborate system of ditches was worked out and members of both troops were regularly detailed to the work, which lasted for weeks. In the end a first-class drainage system was completed, but by this time the dry season had set in.

This and other work needed to get the camp in shape put the men to a severe test, for many were unused to the high temperature and altitude and to the hard manual labor that was required of them. The picket lines were made permanently on high ground in back of the camp, out toward the little Mexican-inhabited village of Pirtleville. Latrines and shower baths were erected and then work started on screened mess halls and kitchens which the men themselves built. This was much needed, for wet weather had brought on a pestilence of flies. Meals the first weeks were eaten with difficulty because the pests literally swarmed over the filled mess kits. Later on gradual improvements were made in the camp, until it became very liveable. Wooden frameworks for the tents were built by the squads in both troops.

With the necessary work completed, the rookies, who had been drilling for some days, were joined

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

by the other members of the outfits. First call was blown at 5 o'clock, reveille at 5:15, and assembly at 5:30. Horses were groomed and fed and mess was sounded at 6 o'clock. Boots and saddles was blown an hour later and drill lasted until 10:30. At 11



THE REAL BORDER

Only a stone's-throw from the Squadron's Camp. Aqua Prieta in the background.

came the call of stables, noon mess an hour later. The afternoons were spent largely in fatigue work, which as a rule lasted from 2 until 4. Retreat was blown at 5:55. Taps for the camp was sounded at 11.

Both men and horses soon became hardened to the Arizona climate. There was little sickness

THE MEXICAN BORDER

after the troopers became acclimated. On the other hand, many of them began to thrive on the hard work, wholesome food, and regular hours. Drills became more interesting and the troopers entered into them with spirit.

Rules for the camp were not stringent and nearly every evening a large number of troopers would make the Hotel Gadsden in Douglas their headquarters.



SQUAD TENT ON THE BORDER

Wooden floors and sides with mosquito netting above added to the troopers' comfort.

It became so after a time that the dining room of that hostelry could almost have been called the Essex Troop Club. Under orders from General Hine, however, the rule was laid down that no men would be permitted in town in the evening. The reason for this, it was announced, was that there was too much stomach trouble being reported by the medical officers. This ruling nearly caused a revolt among the troopers, but was soon rescinded. Some state staff

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

officers complained against enlisted men dining at the Gadsden, but the proprietor paid no heed to them. This sort of comment was stilled when Private George Hoffman dined at the hotel with the colonel of a regular field artillery regiment, who was his personal friend.

On July 25 a general medical examination was ordered. Four men in each Troop were rejected as a result, but the organization as a whole was reported in excellent shape. Typhoid inoculations had been given and additional treatments were administered for para-typhoid.

The Squadron suffered its most severe loss when Major William A. Bryant, who was in active command, was compelled early in August to resign on account of ill health. First Lieutenant Hobart B. Brown of Troop C, was elected to fill the vacancy. Second Lieutenant Lewis B. Ballantyne was promoted to first lieutenant and First Sergeant Joseph H. Lecour to second lieutenant. Sergeant William G. Wherry was appointed first sergeant. The squadron lost another officer, called home the next month, Lieutenant Henry H. Bertram, squadron adjutant, whose place was filled by the appointment of Edwin C. Feigenspan.

The first real taste of cavalry hiking came in September when a sham battle was ordered between Troops C and B. Troop C was sent out ahead with instructions to capture the wagon train that was being escorted by Troop B. The Blues, Troop C, were carefully ambushed in a coign of vantage about ten miles from camp. The points ordered out by Troop B failed to discover the attacking force, the result being that when Troop B came into sight they were



THE PICKET LINE

Troopers engaged in their never ending duties of playing chambermaid to 125 horses

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

met by volley after volley, followed by a demoralizing mounted pistol charge.

As the summer drew to a close, camp routine was running smoothly and the men in both troops began to enjoy the expedition. With Lieutenant Feigen-span aiding, a boxing ring was constructed at the foot of the camp streets of both of the troops. Many excellent bouts were staged there. Electric lights were brought to the camp and installed in the mess shacks and the squad tents.



AN ARIZONA OASIS

The first sign of civilization seen after leaving Douglas on the hike to Huachuca.

In September the First Infantry was ordered home, together with Brigade Headquarters. The departure of these units made it necessary that the vacant camp site be guarded. This duty fell to the First Cavalry Squadron and mounted patrols from the various troops did their trick each day and night.

Just as members of the outfits were preparing themselves for orders to return to New Jersey, there came

THE MEXICAN BORDER

the order for a sixty-mile hike for the squadron to Fort Huachuca, the home station of the Tenth Cavalry, at that time in Mexico with General Pershing's column. The entire Squadron, accompanied by its trains, left Douglas on September 14 and the hike afforded the troopers a real taste of cavalry life.



HIKING TO HUACHUCA

Through barren hills the Squadron made its way on much of the hike from Douglas.

The trip to Huachuca was made in easy stages and consumed a little longer than three days. On the first day the Squadron made camp at Forrest, about twelve miles south of Douglas. From Forrest the troopers left the beaten track along a trail through the barren mountains that are typical of the Southwest and marched to Don Luis. During the second day of the hike, Troop C met in a sham battle with a troop of regular cavalry and came off victorious.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

On the third day's march the squadron reached Hereford, a railway water station, and from there proceeded to Huachuca.

Watering places in the kind of country through which the troopers rode were few and far between, and camp sites, of course, had to be selected so that



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF FORT HUACHUCA

The objective reached after three days of marching across the sandy wastes of Arizona.

there would be sufficient water for more than 300 men and horses. When the squadron reached Don Luis, for example, it was discovered that many of the wells expected to be found there had gone dry. Horses had to be led and ridden for long distances before their thirst could be quenched.

THE MEXICAN BORDER

In this and in other ways the hike demonstrated what a real cavalry march was like. A day's trip started soon after sunrise and the Squadron was kept going with short halts for adjustment of equipment about once an hour until the camp site was reached, usually early in the afternoon. Field picket lines were erected and horses watered, fed, and cleaned.



THE POOL AT THE FORT

The largest body of water the troopers saw in Arizona.

While this was being done, mess was being prepared at the field kitchens. The erecting of shelter tents for the men was usually the last work to be done. As a matter of fact, on the Huachuca hike, many troopers simply rolled up in a blanket and slept without shelter.

Two days were spent at Huachuca. Two things helped make the stay memorable. One was the out-

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

door swimming pool at the post and the other the offer of the non-coms of the Troops to do all of the camp work on one day. The sixty-mile return trip was made in good time, the first day's march being to Lewis Springs. From there the Squadron crossed the Continental Divide and passed through the copper-mining town of Bisbee to Warren. Just before noon on the following day, the Squadron marched into camp at Douglas.



A BORDER MASCOT

These could be had almost for the asking and their antics did much to relieve the tedium.

One of the two "casualties" that occurred on the border happened on the last day of the hike. During a brief stop in an arroyo, Lieutenant George Wilkinson of Troop A stretched himself out on the ground for a moment's rest. A trooper nearby was tightening the cinch strap on his saddle when the horse began to kick. One of the kicks caught Lieutenant Wilkinson on the thigh, severely injuring him. A few days after the return, Troop C was going through a fast drill on the mesquite-covered plain near the camp, when

the horse of Captain Kyle stepped deep in a gopher hole, throwing the captain and breaking his collar-bone.

One of the events of interest that occurred near the close of the tour of duty was an endurance race, held two days before the Troop left for home. The conditions of the race required the entrants to report

THE MEXICAN BORDER

at Squadron Headquarters mounted at 6 o'clock in the evening, when they received instructions as to the course and location of checking stations. The entrants started at ten minute intervals, determined by drawing numbers. The maps that had been ordered for the purpose did not arrive in time and in place of them a slip of paper listing the names of checking stations was furnished as follows—Mud Springs, Forrest Ranch, Don Luis, Douglas, approxi-



RETURNING FROM THE BORDER

In the station at El Paso, Tex., tourist cars—instead of the day coaches of the southbound trip—bearing the Squadron.

mately seventy-six miles. The trails were scarcely discernible in daylight, and at night it was a case of dead reckoning.

There were seventeen starters from the First U. S. Cavalry, Sixth Field Artillery and the Troop. Only two finished. The race was won by Lieutenant McChord of the First Cavalry, his time being twenty-one hours. The other to finish was a member of the

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

Troop, who misunderstood Forrest Ranch for Forrest Station, some twenty miles off the course. His time was twenty-five hours.

It was during this period that the National Defense Act was finally passed by Congress, but its provisions were not put into effect until the return of the Troop to its home station. Due to this fact, there was no provision for the detail of Federal Inspector-Instructors with the Troop, but in their place certain officers of the First United States Cavalry, then stationed at Douglas, Arizona, were detailed to supervise and assist. As the status of the National Guard at this time was of such an indefinite character, it made the mission of these officers a rather delicate one, as they were unable to exercise command, and were under general instructions to assist where assistance only was required, and not to interfere. The difficulties that might have arisen from this situation, however, were more than counteracted by the warmth and hospitality displayed towards the Troop by all of the officers and enlisted men of the First Cavalry from the day of its arrival to the day of departure, and by the inspiration, counsel and advice received from the officers detailed as Instructors, who were: Then Lieutenant William McChord, now Lieutenant-Colonel, Air Service; then Lieutenant Lewis Brown, now Lieutenant-Colonel, Cavalry; then Major James G. Harbord, who, within a few months, was promoted to brigadier-general and shortly after to major-general, and, as history has recorded, served with such distinction as chief of staff of the A. E. F., commander of the Second Division, and commander of the S. O. S.

Official orders for the return of the First Squadron from their patrol of border duty came early in



HOME FROM ARIZONA

Troops A and C marching up Roseville Avenue to the Armory.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

October. After some delay owing to the scarcity of railroad equipment, the troops entrained on October 7. A slow trip was made because of the neces-



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

At Sea Girt to review New Jersey National Guardsmen.

sity of stopping several hours each day to feed and water horses. The troop train arrived early in the morning of October 15 at the Central Railroad Sta-

tion in Newark, where the men were met by the Police Band and members of the Essex Troop Veteran Troop. The march to the Armory was made on foot, all the mounts having been turned in to the quartermaster at Douglas.

Members of the Troops were mustered out of Federal service within a week and once more resumed the status of state militia. Every man returned from the expedition lean and tanned and in excellent physical condition. The border service prepared them in more ways than one for the more strenuous and exciting service that was to be their lot during the next three years.

Regular drills were resumed, but during the next six months many changes came to pass on account of the strained relations with Germany.

Major Bryant, in poor health when he left the border, grew gradually worse until his death, August 11, 1918, in the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, where he went from his home at 41 Prospect Avenue, Montclair. He was a soldier of the old school and gave much of his life to National Guard work. Before he came to Essex County he had been in the New York Guard seventeen years, serving with the Seventh Regiment. In all, he was a guardsman approximately forty-two years and members of his family attributed his physical breakdown to the assiduity with which he pursued this work. His contribution to the development of the Essex Troop can hardly be overestimated. To him belongs much of the credit for bringing it to the state of efficiency that existed when the call to the Mexican border was sounded and many of the troopers who gained honors in the World War owed their groundwork in military education to Major Bryant.

PART III

THE WORLD WAR

CHAPTER VIII

GETTING READY FOR WAR

THE entry of the United States into the World War on April 6, 1917, found the Essex Troop at the highest point of military efficiency that it had ever attained. Troop A and Troop C were nearly at full strength, the greater part of the personnel having but a few months before finished the three months of active duty in Federal Service on the Border. The men and officers were therefore seasoned soldiers, well trained and equipped to perform any duty that the emergency might demand of them.

Up to that time, however, the military policy of the country never had been definitely established, and it was uncertain what methods would be followed in expanding the army, and what part the Essex Troop would play in the development. The National Guard of New Jersey had been a part of a theoretical division, the Eighth, but it was not known whether this division would remain intact, or whether the units composing it would be expanded to form other and larger organizations. During this period a considerable part of the National Guard of New Jersey was performing guard duty at various important points throughout the state. The Essex Troop, however, was not called upon for such duty.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

In the latter part of April the government announced the plan of establishing a number of training camps for officers, similar to the Plattsburg camps of preceding summers. Enlisted men of the National Guard as well as civilians were eligible to attend these officers' training camps. The Squadron and Troop commanders immediately adopted the policy of encouraging members of their units to apply for training, and recommended all who so applied. Large inroads were made upon the personnel of the squadron in this way, but the army's greatest need was for officers and as these men were well qualified on account of their Mexican Border service, it was considered only fair to let them go.

Some members of the Troop, having foreseen the eventual entry of the United States into the World War, had applied during the winter after the return from the Border for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Those who actually had received appointments were ordered to camps for further training, and others who had passed the examinations but had not yet received their commissions were requested to attend. Still others who had not previously sought to become reserve officers made application immediately after the announcement of the War Department plan. Altogether the Essex Troop lost approximately 40 per cent. of its enlisted strength when the officers training camps opened, the majority going to Fort Myer and some to Plattsburg and elsewhere.

The loss of the men attending the officers' training camps was immediately made up by new enlistments, and a period of intense activity began. Despite the difficulty of properly training a large number of recruits in the limited armory space, great progress



MEMORIAL DAY, 1917

Provisional Troop passing City Hall in Newark's annual parade.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

was made. Such a condition was too good to last long, however, and changes in organization, which were so characteristic a feature of the entire army during those days, were soon at work to break up the units again. This time it was a divisional headquarters troop formed just prior to leaving the armory, under the command of Captain Edwin C. Feigenspan, which drew a considerable number of men from Troops A and C.

In accordance with orders from the Adjutant-General, the Troops of the Squadron were mobilized at their armories the night of July 24 and proceeded to Camp Edge, Sea Girt, the following morning. When the Squadron moved to camp, however, it was almost the well knit organization it had been before the loss of men to the officers training camps and the Headquarters Troop. Camp was established, the usual routine inaugurated, and on July 28 the squadron was mustered into Federal service. Schedules were prepared covering every phase of a cavalryman's training and special classes were arranged for recruits. Lieutenant Louis D. Kilgus was lost to the Squadron at this time because the table of organization did not authorize a supply officer.

Probably the most discouraging factor of the situation during the early summer of 1917 was the general uncertainty concerning the ultimate fate of the cavalry. No one seemed to know whether it would be continued as cavalry, or converted into field artillery, or dismounted and used as infantry. Special Order No. 189, paragraph 56, Headquarters Eastern Department, July 26, 1917, provided for a Provisional Regiment of cavalry consisting of First Squadron, New Jersey Cavalry, First Squadron, District of Columbia Cavalry, and First Squadron, Virginia

GETTING READY FOR WAR

Cavalry. On September 2, however, after more than a month of the most intensive training, the Jersey Squadron was ordered to prepare to join the 29th Division at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama, and left Sea Girt shortly before noon, September 4, arriving at Anniston at 5 o'clock the evening of September 7. The excellent training received during the month at Sea Girt was demonstrated when the organization detrained at Camp McClellan. The detrainment was accomplished in record time without any unnecessary noise or confusion and evoked compliments from the camp officers. The squadron was assigned a camp with the 54th Field Artillery Brigade and remained attached, uncertain of its ultimate fate, until September 15, when by General Order No. 9, Headquarters 29th Division, the Squadron which had been developed from the old Essex Troop passed out of existence. Under this order Troops A and C, with Troop A of the Maryland cavalry, were organized into the 104th Military Police. The other units of the squadron, Troops B and D, became Battery F, 112th Field Artillery. The Headquarters Troop remained as it had been.

Major Hobart B. Brown, commanding the squadron, was designated as commander of the Military Police. One-half of Troop A, Maryland, was transferred to Troop A and the other half to Troop C, forming Troops A and B Military Police. Captain Russell P. Freeman, until then commanding Troop A of the Squadron, was designated as commander of Troop A, Military Police, with First Lieutenant Lewis B. Ballantyne and Second Lieutenant James A. K. Marshall as officers. Captain Wilbour Kyle, who was in command of Troop C of the Squadron,

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

was designated as commander of Troop B, with William Wisner, Troop A, Maryland, as First Lieutenant, and William G. Wherry of Troop C as Second Lieutenant. First Lieutenant J. M. Charles, formerly Troop D, was assigned as Supply Officer.

It was because troops from New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia were combined into the same division that the 29th obtained its nickname, the "Blue and



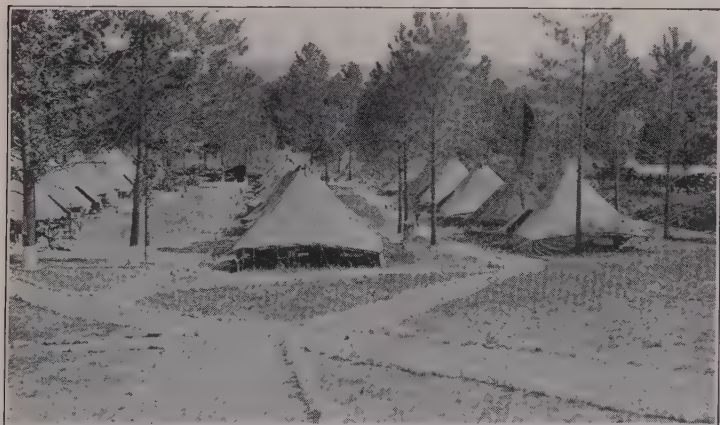
ARRIVAL AT CAMP MCCLELLAN

Getting ready to put up the tents of the Headquarters Troop.

Gray." All of the units comprising the division suffered considerable change of personnel from time to time and it was several months before the new organizations became effective elements of an harmonious whole. As finally organized the 29th Division, with Major-General Charles G. Morton in command, consisted of two infantry brigades, the 57th with the 113th and 114th regiments, and the 58th with the 115th and 116th regiments; the 54th Artillery Brigade with the 110th and 111th Field Artillery, and

GETTING READY FOR WAR

the 112th Heavy Field Artillery; the 104th Regiment of Engineers; the 110th, 111th and 112th Machine Gun Battalions; the 104th Field Signal Battalion; the 104th Train Headquarters and Military Police (ammunition train, sanitary train, supply train, engineer train and two military police companies); and various other units such as the Divisional Headquarters Troop, which was still under



A CAMP IN ORDER

Appearance of the tents and company street soon after arrival of Headquarters Troop.

the command of Captain Feigenspan. It will be noted that the military police now became "companies" rather than "troops."

The conversion of the Essex Troop into military police was regarded with mixed feelings by the members of the organization. Probably every man would have preferred to see the troop remain as cavalry had such a thing been possible. So deep was this sentiment for his arm of service that every man who



COLONEL HORART B. BROWN, D.S.M.
Commanding First Squadron, New Jersey Cavalry, during latter part
of Border service and first months of World War.

GETTING READY FOR WAR

went on leave carried his yellow cavalry hat cord with him and wore it while away from camp. On the other hand the companies retained the distinction of being mounted troops, and it was generally conceded that selection for duty as military police was a compliment to the character of the organization.



U. S. Official

ASSEMBLY OF MOUNTED TROOPS

A full complement of horses was assigned to the division while in the United States.

Upon completion of the reorganization, the troopers entered upon the work that was to be theirs during the remainder of the war. The duties of the military police are important and varied and include the enforcement of all police regulations in the theatre of operations and in mobilization and concentration camps. They protect the inhabitants of the country from pillage and violence and prevent

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

excesses of all kinds; keep all roads clear; arrest all soldiers absent from their organizations without proper authority; arrest marauders and collect stragglers. They keep records with detailed descriptions of all camp retainers and followers and watch their conduct. They police all railroad stations, public houses, depots and public buildings; protect telegraph and telephone lines and railways from damage; keep hostile inhabitants in order, carry out their disarmament and prevent spying. The enforcement of law and order, the control of traffic and circulation, the custody of prisoners of war, and the recovery of stolen property and prevention of fires are included in their duties.

Schools were established at once for instruction and the study of these new duties. Headquarters of the 104th Military Police were established near Division Headquarters with Company A in command of Captain Freeman, in charge of the division camp. Captain Kyle was in command of Company B, half of which was at Blue Mountain, midway between Camp McClellan and Anniston, at what was known as the machine gun camp, while the balance of the troop was in the city of Anniston.

In addition to the many duties in camp, in Anniston, and on the roads to Anniston and Jacksonville, it was found necessary to establish a permanent detachment in Birmingham to enforce discipline among those on leave and to round up numerous soldiers absent without leave from the division. This detail made an enviable record in "cleaning up" Birmingham, in co-operation with the local authorities.

Not long after the arrival in Birmingham of the detachment of the 104th Military Police, word was

GETTING READY FOR WAR

received by them from the local authorities that a notorious character and deserter from the army named Smith was in town and could be found at a certain pool room. The Birmingham police did not relish the job of catching him. Louis Bonn, a member of the detail, immediately went to the place and,



MESS HALLS AND OFFICERS' TENTS

Except for these wooden mess halls and a few headquarters buildings and warehouses, Camp McClellan was entirely under canvas.

after identifying the man by his general appearance and looking him over rather carefully to see if he was armed, demanded:

"Are you James Smith?"

"Yes, I am," was the answer, "What d' ye want?"

"I want you to come along with me," said the M. P., laying his hand on the man's shoulder; "You're under arrest."

The deserter grumbled a little but consented to accompany him and the two set out toward the police

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

headquarters. As they were passing a dimly lighted alley, however, the man suddenly turned and ran.

"Halt!" called Bonn, but the fugitive gave no heed.

"Halt!" Bonn yelled again, but the man ran faster. Thereupon the M. P. drew his pistol and fired into the air. Still the deserter continued his flight. Slowly the M. P. lowered his revolver and fired two shots. Like a punctured balloon the man collapsed in the street with a bullet in each leg. And the word spread in the underworld of Birmingham, "Whatever you do, don't try to get away from the M. P.'s. They shoot the legs right out from under you."

During this period Company B, on account of the nature of its work, was able to maintain the traditions and character of a cavalry organization, but Company A's work was largely dismounted. From September to May, while the division was being welded into a unit and the various organizations were drilling steadily day after day, week after week, and month after month, the duties of the Military Police and of the Headquarters Troop grew tedious, although they were perhaps less monotonous than those of the line troops. Occasional expeditions into the surrounding country served to break the monotony. A few moonshiners were extremely persistent in selling liquor to the soldiers of the division, but they were so cunning in their operations it was very difficult to get evidence against them.

Two M. P.'s were sent one day across the Chococla Mountains to White Plains in an attempt to catch one of the worst offenders. The troopers removed their M. P. collar ornaments, substituting those of the Headquarters Troop, and borrowed bridles and saddles from that organization. They also removed their coats, unbuttoned their shirts at

the neck and rolled up their sleeves, imitating the sloppy appearance of poor soldiers. Thus arrayed, they bore no resemblance to the usually smartly arrayed M. P.'s.

They rode to White Plains and entered into negotiations with their man for the purchase of some corn whisky. But he was cautious and would commit himself to nothing until he had looked them over very carefully. He examined the collar ornaments on the coats slung across the saddles and found them to be Headquarters Troops. Stamped on the leather of the bridles was the same designation. The moonshiner then lifted the stirrups and saw the Headquarters number painted there.

His suspicions were lulled and he became more friendly. But as he moved a little way from the horses, he glanced downward. Instantly his friendly demeanor changed. Branded on the near hind hoof of the horse were the letters "M. P." The deal was off, and there was nothing for the troopers to do but turn homeward.

They had not gone far, however, when a big limousine swept down the road. It stopped and they recognized the occupants as the Commanding General and one of his aides-de-camp. A few brief words were spoken on the subject of soldiers riding around the country coatless and with their sleeves rolled up. The aide demanded their names and organization and assured them they would hear of the matter again. As soon as the troopers reached Camp McClellan, they reported the encounter to Captain Freeman. The general likewise promptly mentioned the matter. Just what conversation ensued is not a matter of record, but rumor has it that when the inter-

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

view ended the general was chuckling audibly. The M. P.'s never heard of the occurrence again.

Another incident of a more serious nature occurred during a raid on a place that was a general vice resort, and the rendezvous of every sort of evil character. Lieutenant Wherry and a detail, accompanied by the sheriff, the chief of the local police, and a representative of the Department of Justice, set out one night to close it. Among the men found in this dive



OFFICERS' CLUB OF THE 104TH M. P.'s

This small but comfortable building was much used for meetings and conferences.

was a civilian, a native of Anniston, who had a particularly bad reputation. He was arrested and placed in the custody of Private Nelson Kelly. It was then about 2 a. m. After a few minutes the prisoner, who had been seated upon a log, rose to stretch his cramped muscles.

"Stretch anything but your legs," remarked Kelly.

"Oh, I ain't going to run away," said the prisoner, and with that he leaped over the log and darted like

GETTING READY FOR WAR

a deer across the fields. The M. P. twice called upon him to halt and, getting no response, fired. The figure dodging back and forth in the dark among the tall bushes made a poor target. Twice more the M. P. fired, but the fleeing man did not stop.

Lieutenant Wherry and the detail finished their assignment and next morning started back to camp. They had gone about a mile through the woods when they saw a figure lying beside the road. It was the escaped prisoner with two bullet holes through his back. He was still living and they hurried him to the hospital in Anniston, but he died the next day. Private Kelly was at once sent back to Camp McClellan so as to be on a military reservation and thus immune from action by the civil authorities. A military court martial was convened to try him for murder. He was promptly acquitted and thus became secure against a civil trial for the same offense.

The extraordinary part of the incident was that Kelly was supposed to be a poor pistol shot. He had not qualified on the range at Blue Mountain and his name was posted on the company bulletin board for failure to qualify as a marksman. The morning after the prisoner had been shot, Kelly went up to the bulletin board, pointed to his name and remarked:

"Captain, don't you think you ought to take my name off this list now?"

Many amusing and some more serious incidents occurred in connection with visits to Anniston. As leave to visit the town was granted ordinarily only between retreat and taps, the handling of the returning crowds was at times very difficult, particularly so because each individual liked to stay until the last minute. The transportation facilities, therefore,

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

were taxed to the utmost. Officers and men were straggling into the camp at all hours and so disturbed the rest of the camp that the Division Commander issued an order that all those entering camp after a certain hour were to be arrested and their names reported. This rather difficult order was enforced satisfactorily until the Saturday night following its issuance. Thousands of men visited the city and as usual waited until the last minute to return. The Commanding Officer of the Military Police, who was observing conditions in town, saw that, in spite of the sincere efforts of the men to get back to camp on time, it was an utter impossibility under the circumstances. He hurried to the entrance of the camp and found fully a thousand men lined up by the light of a lantern under guard of a corporal and three M. P.'s. The corporal was endeavoring to record the names and organizations of the delinquents. Realizing how ridiculous the situation was, the C. O. stopped operations, and assembled the men under an arc light. Then he explained the order which the M. P.'s were trying to carry out, said that he knew they were late through no fault of their own, that he believed ninety-nine per cent. of the names they were giving were incorrect (which brought smiles to many faces) and dismissed them with a warning. The men marched off with a cheer for the M. P.'s, very much to the relief of the corporal and his three men. Word of this incident soon spread throughout the camp and did much to increase the respect for the Military Police.

The control of speeding and overcrowding of buses and jitneys on the roads to and from camp was another important part of the M. P. duties and the efficient manner in which this was handled is shown

GETTING READY FOR WAR

by the fact that no serious accidents occurred. The majority of the drivers accepted the regulations and control willingly although a few seemed to take particular delight in violating them on every occasion. The withdrawal of their special camp licenses, without which they could not transport soldiers, usually had the desired effect.



RESIDENCE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

Major General Morton occupied an attractive little house opposite division headquarters.

Unfavorable weather in the late fall was responsible for lowering the morale of the division, and an unusually cold and stormy winter descended upon the tented camp. Much discomfort was felt. No provision in the way of barracks had been made and the green wood cut on the neighboring hills and burned in the Sibley stoves, was not adequate to keep the tents comfortable in the near zero weather that prevailed for a time.

When it was announced that furloughs for twenty per cent. of the command would be granted at

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

Christmas time, spirits took a bound upward. But a most unfortunate sequel followed this announcement, for it was found that the railroads could not handle all of the men going on furlough, and it was, therefore, necessary to reduce the number of permissions to five per cent. of strength and a large number of soldiers, discouraged and disgusted, immediately went absent without leave. The apprehension of these A W O L's became one of the chief concerns of the military police.

During the tour of duty at Camp McClellan, the Headquarters Troop was practically the only unit that remained intact as an individual outfit. The only changes in officer personnel were the transfers of Captain Feigenspan to the 104th Ammunition Train and of First Lieutenant Gerald McLaughlin to the Regular Cavalry. These vacancies were filled by Captain John Lane, formerly of West Point and later of the Fifth Maryland Infantry, and the promotion of Second Lieutenant Hardy Bush to first lieutenant, his place being taken in turn by Second Lieutenant Edwin G. Jacobs, graduated from the second officers' training camp at Camp McClellan. The change in personnel among the enlisted men was far greater in proportion, as many of the original members were transferred to Officers' Training Camps, the Air Service and to special assignments.

Headquarters Troop was divided into a mounted section, which consisted of seventy-three enlisted men, and a motor section. The opportunities for instruction in equitation and cavalry drill for the mounted section were very limited, as the demands for fatigue details and men required as orderlies and strikers for division headquarters were great. It frequently occurred when the trumpeter finished

GETTING READY FOR WAR

sounding stables or water call he was the only soldier available to perform the duty.

The Headquarters Detachment, consisting of that part of Headquarters Troop detailed to special duty in division headquarters departments, was gradually increased until at one time in France it, with other detachments, numbered three times the strength of the Troop. It, therefore, will readily be understood that an organization carrying from four hundred to four hundred and fifty service records, with continual changes, required the highest type of non-commissioned officers to maintain records and supplies properly. The records and pay data that would otherwise have been kept by the divisional personnel officer devolved on the troop's first sergeant.

During the tour of duty at Camp McClellan, a number of replacements were received by Headquarters Troop from 104th Ammunition Train, formerly First Squadron Cavalry, Virginia, and due to their personal qualifications, horsemanship and soldierly training, they were a real asset.

One recruit who served for several months at Camp McClellan with the Troop, was Alice, a little black bear from the Dismal Swamp of Virginia, from which she had been drafted by the men of a Virginia National Guard company that had been stationed near there the preceding spring. Alice, however, was never a really good trooper and, as has been remarked of her sex, was fickle, for she deliberately deserted and took up with the proverbial policeman of Company A, 104th M. P., who occupied the next Troop street. All who served with her will never forget Alice for she had many winning ways, especially with any sweets left by chance unguarded in the kitchen or the tents.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

Several changes meanwhile took place among the officer personnel of the military police. Lieutenant Ballantyne of Company A, promoted to Captain, became Train Adjutant. Lieutenant Marshall was promoted to First Lieutenant, Company A, and Eugene B. McLaughlin, newly graduated from the divisional officers' training camp, was assigned as Second Lieutenant. Lieutenant William Wisner, First Lieutenant, Company B, was transferred and



MASCOTS OF THE M. P.'s.

Alice, a little black bear, came from Virginia with troops from that State, but transferred her allegiance to the M. P.'s.

succeeded by Lieutenant William G. Wherry, promoted, with A. E. Leadbeater, another graduate of the officers' training camp, as Second Lieutenant. On April 30, 1918, Major Brown was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned to the 116th Infantry, and Captain Freeman succeeded to command of the M. P.'s. He received a promotion to major



MAJOR RUSSELL P. FREEMAN

Commanding the 104th M. P. Battalion during the latter part of its stay at Camp McClellan and its early days in France.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

in April, 1918. Upon the promotion of Captain Freeman, Lieutenant Marshall was promoted Captain and succeeded to the command of Company A. Captain Wilbour Kyle was transferred to the Field Artillery in the spring of 1918 and left for duty elsewhere. His place was taken by Captain Langdon Moore, formerly of the District of Columbia Cavalry.

General Morton took a keen interest in the work of the military police and they always had his hearty support and co-operation in carrying out their duties. He paid the organization many compliments, in December, 1917, addressing a letter to the military police in which he stated that they had "rendered incalculable service in maintaining discipline in this division," and termed them a "most efficient body of men." And again in April, 1918, he commended them, saying that the organization had been charged with not only arduous, but extremely delicate, duties, in which a slight mistake might have led to very serious difficulty, and had done magnificent work.

On May 25 came the long hoped for orders for the 29th Division to prepare for departure to a port of embarkation. Division Headquarters, including the Headquarters Troop, moved from Camp McClellan on June 5, 1918, to the port of embarkation at Newport News, Va., and sailed on June 15 aboard the transport *Pastores* for St. Nazaire, France.

The various units of the division followed closely after, and on June 21, all the other troops having left Camp McClellan, the 104th Military Police entrained for Camp Mills, Long Island, where they remained until July 5. While at Camp Mills the M. P.'s were required to detail sixty men each day to help the camp authorities patrol New York City



U. S. Official

ASSEMBLED FOR REVIEW

During the winter 1917-1918 a number of divisional reviews were held on the parade ground at the north end of camp.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

and neighboring Long Island towns. Fortune favored them at this time in that it became possible during the stay there for many men of the command to visit their nearby homes.

On Friday, July 5, the Military Police were ordered to the American Line piers in New York



A REVIEW AT CAMP MCCLELLAN

Given in honor of then Governor Walter E. Edge, of New Jersey.

City and sailed at noon Saturday on the transport *Louisville* (formerly the S.S. *St. Louis*). The ship was one of a large convoy accompanied by a battleship and took twelve days to cross via the northern route and the Irish Sea to Liverpool.

CHAPTER IX

THROUGH THE SUBMARINE ZONE

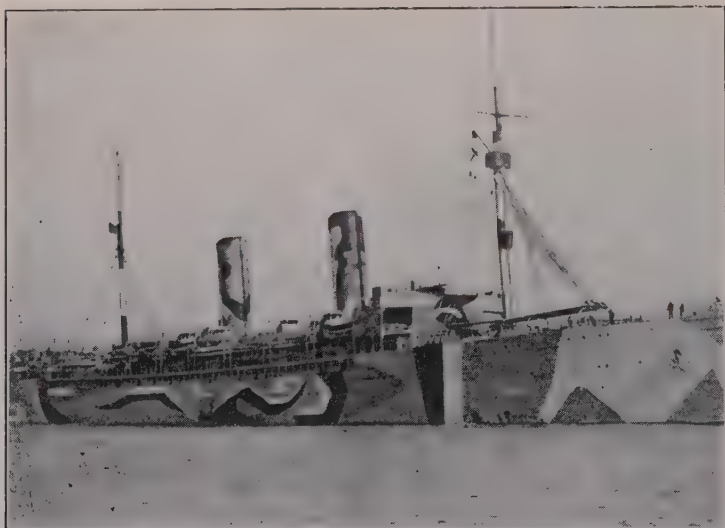
PROBABLY no phase of the war was packed with more stirring experiences than was the trip across the ocean. As the ships slipped silently out of the harbor not a single soldier was visible on the decks, but all were crowding close around the portholes for a last look at the American shore.

Hardly was the ship at sea before "abandon ship" drills commenced. Troops were provided with curious padded vests, designed to support a man for many hours in water, and to each soldier was assigned a place in a life boat or on a raft. Huge electric bells had been placed throughout the ship to give the alarm in case of danger, and upon the ringing of the gong each unit was to form in the narrow aisle between the tiers of bunks and in its turn march to the proper place on the boat deck. After dark all lights aboard ship were extinguished except a very few dim blue electric bulbs, giving barely sufficient illumination for a man to grope his way along a passage.

When the alarm sounded, one never knew whether it was real danger or only a boat-drill. More than once in the middle of the night the tremendous clamor of the bells sent everyone tumbling out of his bunk. Sailors went running through the dingy passage ways

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

to their posts, colliding with soldiers hurrying to get to their places. Ships officers were shouting orders, and army officers were busy assembling their men. In the dark the confusion seemed hopeless, but in an incredibly brief space of time every man was at his station ready for any emergency.



U. S. Official

THE U. S. S. LOUISVILLE

Formerly the S. S. St. Louis, the transport that carried the 104th M. P.'s to France.

No matter how frequently abandon ship drills were held, they never quite lost their exciting character. When the clamorous alarm bells began to ring, one might believe that it was only a drill—but one could not be sure. At any time the dreaded submarine actually might appear. A story is told of one of the transports that carried the 29th Division overseas; how the ship's captain was having luncheon in his

THROUGH THE SUBMARINE ZONE

cabin with some army officers when the big gongs suddenly sounded their warning. The army officers looked at the captain, and one glance told them he was not expecting a drill at that hour.

"Gentlemen," he said, rising from the table, "we will finish our lunch after the excitement is over."



U. S. Official

U. S. S. PASTORES

Transport on which the Headquarters Troop sailed overseas.

The captain made his way to the bridge and the officers started on a run for their stations. Before they reached the section where their troops were quartered, a deafening crash from one of the deck guns shook the ship. It was followed by another and another.

Before the officers reached their sections, the men had formed to march up to the boat deck. The guns

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

continued their rapid firing, while more faintly could be heard also the guns of a sister ship. It was obvious that this was no drill. The soldiers were a trifle uneasy and anxious to get out on deck, but perfect order was maintained. Finally their turn came and all clambered up the ladder to the boat deck. As they came up, a black object was visible sticking out of the water a hundred yards off the starboard bow.

"German submarine," was the cry.

All around it the sea was churned into foam by the exploding shells. Then one shot made a direct hit, lifting the black object high out of the water. It was a large buoy adrift from its proper moorings.

A sigh of relief swept the ranks of soldiers standing by the boats and life rafts. The luncheon in the captain's cabin was never finished.

The weather was very favorable during the latter part of June and early July while the troops of the 29th Division were at sea. The trip was by no means a vacation for the Military Police, however, for they were charged with enforcing regulations among the troops on board, and they served also as look-outs. With about five thousand soldiers on the *Louisville*, including casuals, supply troops, air service, infantry and artillery, it was no slight task to enforce strictly all regulations. The look-out duty, too, was a great strain on the men, for everyone knew the safety of the ship might depend upon the vigilance of the men in the crow's nest.

Just off the coast of Ireland, in the most dangerous part of the submarine zone, the lookouts spied on the horizon a number of dark craft lying low in the water. The general alarm was sounded when it was seen that these unknown vessels were rapidly approaching the convoy. Nearer and nearer they came,

THROUGH THE SUBMARINE ZONE

until the eager eyes on the *Louisville* could recognize them clearly. It was a flotilla of British destroyers come to guard the convoy through the danger zone ahead. A Boche submarine had been reported in the neighborhood the day before. Behind, around and among the transports, the speedy destroyers took position and never relaxed their watchful care until the ships came safely into port.



U. S. Official

GUARDING THE CONVOY

A dirigible going out to meet a group of incoming transports.

As the coast of Scotland was sighted a dirigible and two airplanes flew out and accompanied the convoy down through the Irish Sea. Each troopship was preceded by two trawlers sweeping for mines. Late in the afternoon of July 17, the *Louisville* dropped anchor in the River Mersey off Liverpool.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

The 104th M. P.'s remained aboard ship that night and the next morning disembarked and unloaded equipment. The companies were then formed and, with a British band at the head of the column, marched to the Lime Street railroad station. Along the line of march crowds thronged the sidewalks and shouted greetings.



U. S. Official

THE HARBOR OF BREST

Known officially as Base Section 5, Brest was an important port of debarkation.

From Liverpool the journey was continued by rail to Southampton, which was reached shortly after midnight. The men were tired and hungry, having had nothing to eat except their reserve rations since early morning. Guides met them there and conducted them through the city, silent and entirely without lights of any kind, to a rest camp on the outskirts. Camp was reached at 4 o'clock in the morning, and it was 5 o'clock before the men finally were located

THROUGH THE SUBMARINE ZONE

in tents. Major Freeman asked that the tired men be allowed to sleep late, but the camp authorities said morning roll-call was imperative.

At 6 o'clock they were aroused and formed to march to breakfast. After breakfast physical examination and inspection occupied the rest of the morning. Later the companies were formed again and marched to the docks.

The men were now beginning to see war in its true colors. To the civilian war perhaps appears as a drama of shot and shell, danger and heroic courage. But for the soldier war means cold and discomfort, endless night marches in mud and rain, delayed arrival of rations, hunger and fatigue, orders and counter orders, turmoil and confusion and much hard work.

At the Southampton docks the M. P. companies boarded a former P. & O. liner, equipped for horse transport, to cross the channel. There were, of course, no quarters for the men, and they were forced to make themselves as comfortable as possible in the stalls. For good cavalymen such as they, this entailed no great hardship. Although the boat was English, the crew were Hindoos, and these tall silent men moving noiselessly about were a source of great interest. They brewed tea and sold it to the troopers, who found it very welcome after a long trying day.

The crossing was rough and, with poor quarters and the usual guard and look-out duty, no one was sorry to reach La Havre the next morning. Only one man really enjoyed the trip. At a roll call soon after leaving Southampton one private was missing. No one had seen hide nor hair of him—he seemed to have disappeared. Some hours later he was dis-

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

covered fast asleep on the back seat of a British staff limousine.

From the docks at La Havre the command was marched to English Rest Camp No. 2. The march was a long hard pull for the men of the 104th M. P.'s, for they had had little food and scanty rest during the preceding twenty-four hours. But the camp itself was a welcome change. Everything was clean and



U. S. Official

PONTANEZEN BARRACKS

These old buildings, dating from the time of Napoleon, sheltered thousands of newly arrived soldiers of the A. E. F.

neat and efficiently conducted. The men were assigned to billets without delay, and a good rest was followed by excellent food and baths. Everybody grumbled a little because the British sergeant set a time limit of two minutes as the duration of a bath, but after their recent experiences the men were overjoyed to have even that short period. The only duty required here was a detail of one man to camp headquarters as an orderly from 9 o'clock until noon.

THROUGH THE SUBMARINE ZONE

The next day orders came to move again. No one doubted that indeed the "war of movement" had at last begun. This trip was by rail, the first experience with French military railroad operation. For comfort and convenience it left much to be desired, but the great fact must not be forgotten that the French railways did carry the troops where they were needed, when they were needed. Queer and diminutive as



HOMMES 40—CHEVAUX 8

Cars of this type were used for all troop movements by rail in France.

were the locomotives and cars to American eyes, unscientific as the operations may have appeared, these overburdened railroads performed the task that was set for them.

The troopers were assigned places in the now famous "Hommes 40 Chevaux 8" cars. It is possible to understand how eight small horses might be squeezed into one of these vehicles, but two million former members of the A. E. F. are still looking for the Frenchman who originally decided that such

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

a car would accommodate forty men. To make it worse the troopers had to take with them into the train all their mounted equipment. When the train was finally loaded, one scarcely had room enough to take a deep breath and shifts were inaugurated



U. S. Official

WATCHING THE YANKS' ARRIVAL

American artillery passing through a French town behind the lines.

so that each man in turn could find room to lie down.

Thus began a three-day journey across France. No one knew the ultimate destination nor the probable duration of the trip. Canned food, jam, and cheese were the rations issued, and from time to time indifferent coffee was served by French canteens at sta-

THROUGH THE SUBMARINE ZONE

tions where the train halted. Langres was reached the second day and a stop of several hours was made.

That night the journey was continued to Vesoul. There it was discovered that one section of the train carrying several squads had become detached and lost. Not until some days later did the lost squad rejoin the organization. Toward evening of the third day the train reached Belfort, the famous citadel that had not surrendered to the Prussians in 1870. It was in that area that France had mobilized the greater part of her army in 1914.

From the Ballon d' Alsace, the commanding height at the southeastern end of the Vosges Mountains, a comparatively flat plain stretches for some twenty miles to the Swiss border. The low lying country between the Vosges and the mountains of Switzerland is a natural gateway into France, and the French, expecting the enemy to launch a thrust toward Belfort, had made every preparation to stop him. The woods and fields were criss-crossed with barbed wire entanglements and studded with positions prepared for artillery. Three parallel trench systems had been laid out, one behind the other. Explosives had been placed under all the bridges to destroy them at a moment's notice, and all the important roads could be covered by cross fire from concealed batteries.

In the early months of the war, the huge French army that had been assembled in this district made a successful advance and captured Mulhouse. Then to stem the onrushing tide of the Germans in the west, all but a very few French troops had been transferred elsewhere, the line had been withdrawn leaving Mulhouse in German hands, and the sector settled down to comparative calm for four years.

In June 1918, the 32nd American Division was

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

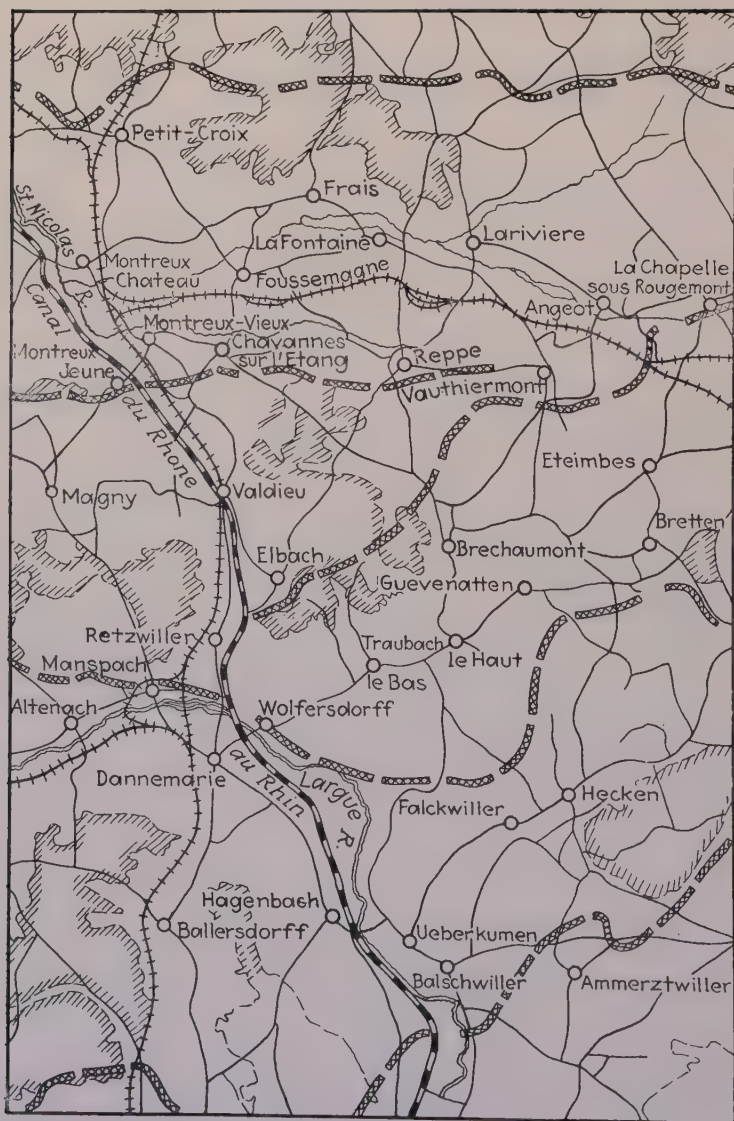
holding the Center Sector, Haute-Alsace, as it was called. But once more the call came from the west for more troops and the 32nd was sent to the Marne. The newly arrived 29th, having just reached the Prauthoy area for final training, was hurried into the line to take the place left vacant by the Michigan men. So it came about that the Blue and Gray Division reached the front ten days after its arrival in France, a record no other division equalled.

CHAPTER X

AT THE ALSACE FRONT

THE Headquarters Troop embarked on the U. S. S. *Pastores*, June 13, 1918 and sailed for France the next day. The convoy of thirteen transports was not fully assembled until June 16, at which time the voyage really commenced. It was not without incident, as there were three submarine scares, two of which proved real. Rumor had it that the ship's log showed two subs were sunk. On arrival at St. Nazaire, France, June 27, the Troop proceeded to Camp 1, a rest camp. There the Troop remained for two days, although, according to the unanimous verdict of the members, at least sixty hours of "fatigue" were performed. On July 1, the Troop entrained for Vaux Sous Abigny. Arriving there on the third, it established division headquarters at Prauthoy, nearby.

On July 18, 1918, the Troop moved with Division Headquarters to Valdoie, near Belfort. As this movement was starting, an issue of nineteen motor ambulances was made to the Division Medical Supply Officer, but, as he had no drivers, it was directed that they be turned over to Headquarters Troop and accompany the motorcycle section. No regular drivers being available, volunteers were called for, and as all the young men had tasted of the



CENTER SECTOR, HAUTE-ALSACE

luxuries of French rail service, there were many and enthusiastic applicants, all claiming vociferously that they had spent the greater part of their lives in automobiles. Subsequent events, however, led one to believe that scarcely one had ever even seen a motor, for it took three days to gather up the pieces.

Division Headquarters was divided, late in July, the P. C. (Post of Command) moving to Boron, and the administration headquarters to Grandvillars, a part of the Troop and Detachment accompanying each.

At Grandvillars the remounts were issued, among them some exceptionally fine draught horses, which after the armistice were to be blue ribbon winners at the Division, and Corps, horse shows, and reds at the Army show. It was among this first issue that Big Dick, then a cripple, was received. He later recovered and after careful schooling by Captain Ballantyne captured the "blue" in the 29th Division Officers' jumps, and the "blues" and "cups" in both the Officers' Jumps and Saddle Class at the Fifth Corps Show. He was entered in the First Army show, but due to an accident was unable to compete. It was at Grandvillars that the Division took over the defense of the sector and it was at that place that Lieutenant Jacobs was transferred from the Troop and replaced by Second Lieutenant Alfred E. Leadbeater, formerly of Company A. It was also there that the Division message center was established for the distribution and interchange of messages throughout the divisional area. The Troop's next movement was on September 14, to Montreux-Chateau, where Captain Lane and Lieutenant Leadbeater were transferred to the Balloon Observation Service.

Meanwhile the 104th Military Police reached Belfort and learned for the first time of movements of the division and received orders to proceed to the rail-head at Fontaine. They were at last really in the advanced zone. A Boche plane was flying high above the city and round about him were the little puffs of white smoke that indicated the bursting shrapnel of the anti-aircraft batteries.

Indelibly fixed in the mind of every soldier who served in the war is the recollection of certain particularly stirring moments. For one it may include the occasion when he first heard the awesome sound of the screaming sirens, shattering the stillness of the night and warning Paris that an air raid was expected. Another may vividly recall his initiation in flying and his feelings when the airplane banked sharply for a turn and he found himself between earth and sky with no visible means of support. Or standing by the roadside one may have watched a passing column of French troops. They smiled; strangers, yet friends. "Ah, les Americaines—comrade," and a dusty poilu gave a hasty handclasp as he trudged by. But to be actually at the front, to hear the boom of artillery firing and see the burst of shells, was an experience never to be forgotten.

Fontaine was reached in the middle of the night, and after a long argument with the R. T. O., (Railway Transport Officer), the troops were ordered to detrain and bivouac for the remainder of the night. During the whole trip of the Military Police from Camp Mills, no stop had been made for longer than twenty-four hours and the command was now at the advanced railhead within range of the enemy guns, but without gas masks or steel helmets.

About 2 o'clock in the morning the men were

AT THE ALSACE FRONT

called upon to unload five hundred artillery horses that had just reached the rail-head. Besides this, a detail had to be sent to obtain supplies for the next day. After these activities, the M. P.'s were conducted to a nearby vacant field to bivouac.

They remained at Fontaine until the following eve-



P. C. IN THE ALSACE SECTOR

This house at Fontaine was the billet of Lieutenant Wherry and a detachment of the 104th M. P.'s.

ning, waiting for orders. During the day, horses were assigned. It had been a source of great regret to the men that the mounts used at Camp McClellan had to be left there when the organization departed, and many a man nursed the hope that some day, somewhere, he would find his old faithful companion. The mounts issued at the railhead were a mis-

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

cellaneous lot of French horses, many of which were just recovering from the effects of gas.

After considerable delay, orders were received for Company A, less one detachment—sent back to Belfort, to report to the Commanding General of the 57th Infantry Brigade at Suarce, and for Company B to report to the Commanding General, 58th Brigade, at La Chapelle-sous-Rougemont. On the night



INTERIOR OF A TYPICAL BILLET

The sleeping accommodations consisted of rough wooden cots and straw-filled mattresses.

of July 25, Company A located its headquarters at Suarce, B at La Chapelle, and Military Police headquarters for the division was established at Grandvillars. The following day equipment was sorted out and assigned, supplies were obtained, communication with the various units of the division was perfected, and final preparations were made for detailing the men to take up their work with the respective brigades. M. P. headquarters later moved to Mon-

AT THE ALSACE FRONT

treux-Vieux, Company A to Montreux-Jeune, and B to Fontaine.

Strategic points from the front line back to Division Headquarters were covered by various detachments. Liaison was maintained with all organizations of the 29th Division, and the M. P.'s were expected to have information available concerning the location of troops and their activities. Communicating patrols were maintained throughout the area occupied by the two brigades, and headquarters was in touch at all times with the farthest outposts of the division. Moreover, it was the duty of the military police to see that troops in reserve positions did not wander outside their own immediate territory, and particularly to apprehend stragglers who might try to leave the divisional area. A cordon was established across the sector and the two most important gateways to the interior of France, the cities of Montebellard and Belfort, were occupied by detachments of the 104th.

The duty of the detail at Montebellard was simply to apprehend stragglers and to report on the circulation of troops. At Belfort there was a larger detail with wider duties. The lieutenant of M. P.'s was designated Army Provost Marshal of the district, with an office near the railroad station. The men of the detail were billeted in the Caserne Bechard, historic old French barracks.

During August there was little activity in the sector. Occasional trench raids, and intermittent bursts of shelling at a few points constituted about the only actual hostilities. The Headquarters Troop was located with the Division Headquarters at Montreux-Jeune, and was engaged in much the same sort of work as had been done at Camp McClellan.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

Although the Center Sector, Haute Alsace, was a rather quiet portion of the front, there was always a moderate amount of aerial activity. A French balloon company was stationed in the woods at Vauthiermont, and in fair weather their big "sausage" usually could be seen floating high above the tree tops. The Germans on their part sent over an occasional air-



U. S. Official

PREPARING FOOD FOR TROOPS IN LINE

A rolling kitchen near the entrance to the trenches, Carspach Woods.

plane to make observations of activity on the American side of the line.

One fine day, however, the normal condition of affairs was disturbed when a Boche plane suddenly swept down upon the French balloon and set it afire. The observer jumped and came down in a parachute amid a rain of machine gun bullets, luckily escaping

AT THE ALSACE FRONT

worse consequences than losing two teeth when landing in a barbed wire entanglement. It was felt that this deed of the Boche should be punished, and a few days afterward when the clouds were hanging low over the Alsatian countryside, a French plane left Belfort, climbed rapidly above the clouds and was lost to sight. Later in the day a dummy balloon was sent up over Vauthiermont. Almost immediately two German aviators put in an appearance, and in spite of a lively bombardment they succeeded in setting fire to the dummy balloon. Then they turned and made for Belfort.

A French machine had started east as soon as word of the presence of the Germans had reached the aviation field, but upon seeing the two Boches he turned back. They started in pursuit. Suddenly the other French machine that had been loafing above the clouds swooped down upon the tail of the Germans and with a terrific burst of fire sent down one machine in flames. The wreck landed near La Riviere, where members of Company A of the Military Police took charge of all that remained of the machine and its occupant. The other Boche did not tarry but turned for the German lines. He almost had reached the safety of his own side when a gunner of an anti-aircraft battery accomplished a direct hit and the second machine came tumbling down.

A feature of conditions in Alsace that was a constant source of trouble to the 29th Division was the pro-German character of many of the civilian population. Prior to 1870, Alsace-Lorraine had belonged to France, but from that time until 1914 it had been in German hands. There were, therefore, two groups of civilians, one sympathizing with the French and the other with the Germans. This condition placed

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

a great responsibility upon the military police. It was comparatively easy for enemy spies to obtain information concerning the American troops. Signaling across the lines was done by church bells, by lights at night, and by the manipulation of the hands of prominently located clocks. A determined effort was made to suppress such activities, and the relent-



U. S. Official

DAMAGED BARRACKS AT MONTREUX-CHATEAU

Long range bombardment of nearby railroad station resulted in heavy casualties among the troops quartered here.

less methods employed by the M. P.'s aroused the bitter animosity of spies. In the course of this work, patrols of military police were frequently fired upon in the dark, but fortunately no casualties resulted.

Activity in the Center Sector, Haute-Alsace, increased as the weeks passed. The aggressive tac-

AT THE ALSACE FRONT

tics of the American troops stirring the enemy out of his somnolence, necessitated the evacuation of many of the front line villages by the Alsatians. The German intelligence section learned of the occupation by our troops of barracks near the railroad station in Montreaux-Chateau. About 10 o'clock one night a long range bombardment commenced. Sev-



U. S. Official

TAKING WOUNDED TO THE REAR

Casualties being placed in an ambulance for removal from Montreux-Chateau to a base hospital.

eral barracks were hit, a number of infantrymen were killed and many wounded.

In the latter part of the summer, the 29th Division participated in one of the most interesting operations of the war, although one about which very little is generally known. At that time American General Headquarters had completed plans for the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensives, which were

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

about to commence. For the success of these operations it was necessary that enemy divisions elsewhere on the front should be held in their sectors and kept sufficiently occupied so that they could not be rushed to the support of the German divisions in the crucial battle areas. It was desirable, if possible, even to draw away from the sector of the important offensives-to-be as many troops as could be tempted to other points. With this in mind, the "Battle of Belfort" was planned.

After a period of inactivity in this sector, preparations were begun for a vigorous drive. Every day long trains of railroad artillery crawled forward to the front. The engineers drew up plans for the reconstruction of the destroyed railroad viaduct at Danamarie, and for strengthening various weak bridges in the sector. French and American generals and staff officers dashed about in imposing official automobiles. Additional troops (Algerian) moved into the area. Aerial reconnaissance became more active on both sides.

The Germans were plainly apprehensive and strengthened their lines by summoning divisions from other sectors. The civilians in the front line towns were warned to be ready to leave on short notice. A story is told that a porter in a Belfort hotel rifled the baggage of an American general officer staying there and discovered plans for a great drive against Mulhouse. Every day more artillery was seen to move forward (and every night the same artillery withdrew in darkness to repeat its entry by daylight). Trench raids became more frequent and long range shelling commenced. The stage was all set for the attack. Then the blow fell in the north, the 29th Division was hastily withdrawn to partici-



U. S. Official

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

General Pershing with Major General Morton on the steps of
57th Brigade Headquarters, Montreux-Jeune.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

pate in the great offensives of September and October, and the "Battle of Belfort" passed into history.

About this time, September 10, 1918, Major Russell P. Freeman, who had been in command of the Military Police, was assigned to command a battalion of 113th Infantry and was succeeded by Captain J. A. K. Marshall, who was promoted to major. September 19, 1918, Captain Lewis B. Ballantyne, formerly Trains Adjutant, was assigned to command the Division Headquarters Troop.

CHAPTER XI

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE

ON September 23 the 38th French division took over the Center Sector, Haute Alsace, from the 29th Division. It had been planned for the relief to be made by the 88th American division which had arrived in the rear of the sector, but it was found that the latter organization was insufficiently equipped, lacking steel helmets, gas masks and adequate transportation.

The first change of station of the Headquarters Troop as a mounted troop in France had been from Montreux Chateau to Valdoie on September 21, when the Division, relieved from the defense of the Center Sector, Haute Alsace, was moving back preparatory to entraining for the Verdun front. The entraining of the Troop at Belfort, September 23, 1918, will always be vividly remembered, as the motor transport to move Division Headquarters equipage did not report until the train was leaving, thus necessitating a movement in several sections. At Revigny, September 24, several contradictory orders were received to detrain, remain on board, and detrain and move, providing the atmosphere was cloudy, and observation poor. The Troop was finally detrained and the column started for Conde, but, as the sun shone bright shortly after starting,

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

it was necessary to remain under cover of woods until night fall.

Advance parties from the various organizations of the Blue and Gray were sent ahead to destinations unknown, to make ready for the troops. The main



U. S. Official

COLUMN OF TROOPS ON THE ROAD

The 29th Division advanced by marching into position to participate in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

body of the 104th Military Police marched to Belfort in a driving rain and entrained the day after the Headquarters Troop. Unloading was accomplished speedily in order to escape observation by the enemy's aviators. Men, horses, and equipment were moved into a nearby wood as rapidly as they detrained. One

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE

detachment was left behind temporarily in the Alsace area, following the division some time later by motor truck.

Under cover of darkness that night the movement was resumed by marching. Division Headquarters was established at Conde. Company A of the Military Police was assigned to Louppy-le-Petit, and Company B after it had detrained, went on to



U. S. Official

ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE

A machine gun protecting troop movement in the advanced zone.

Hargeville. The entry into Louppy was a dramatic event. All that part of France north of Bar-le-duc had been included in the heavy fighting during the early part of the war when the Germans drove a huge salient in the French line. It presented a sharp contrast to the pleasant Alsatian countryside from which the 29th Division had so recently come. In

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

Alsace there had been a certain amount of destruction, it is true, but the general impression created was nevertheless one of order and prosperity. Not so in the valley of the Aire.

Louppy stood gaunt and naked in the moonlight as the troops moved in. The ghostly gray ruins rose like skeletons beside the road. Roofs were missing everywhere and great gaping holes had been torn in the walls of the houses. Piles of broken stones and tiles were lying on the ground and tall grass and weeds had sprung up among them. This extensive desolation came as a shock to the men and made them realize that as yet they had not really seen the war.

On the first day after their arrival in this area, General Morton informed the Commanding Officer of the Military Police that Corps Headquarters had ordered the transfer of two officers and one hundred men to form a separate organization. These men were taken from Company B of the 104th M. P.'s, and the remaining men of that company were consolidated with those of Company A to form one unit. Great regret was felt at the departure from the organization of so many old comrades.

The men transferred proceeded under command of Lieutenant William G. Wherry to Triaucourt where the detachment reported to the Provost Marshal, First Army. Here they were combined with a detachment of 100 men from the 88th (Cloverleaf) Division to form the 216th M. P. Company.

While the organization of the 216th M. P. Company was being perfected, the unit remained for about ten days at Triaucourt. During this period a severe epidemic of influenza occurred. Eighteen men were so seriously affected that they had to be sent to hospital, and four, not former Essex Troopers,

died. Orders were then received to move to the vicinity of Revigny. Here the company was divided into two parts for duty along the lines of communication in the Argonne sector. One section under Lieutenant Peppinger established its headquarters in Revigny, while Lieutenant Wherry and the other detachment covered the town nearer the front. The work at Revigny was particularly important because of the large number of men passing through this rail-head. The duties of the M. P.'s comprised the regular policing of the town, traffic regulation, and checking the papers of all soldiers entering or leaving the town by train. Small details in neighboring towns were busy collecting stragglers. The number of these rounded up often exceeded 1,000 a day.

At this time the great drive against the pivot of the Hindenberg line was in progress and the American First Army was advancing between the Meuse and the Argonne forest. As the advance progressed the 216th M. P. Company moved forward to St. Menehould, Clermont-en-Argonne and the towns along the two principal roads to the front. Here also their work was traffic regulation and general control of the circulation of troops.

Meanwhile the 29th Division was being held in army reserve. The influenza epidemic caused even heavier casualties in the ranks of the 104th M. P.'s than it did in the 216th Company. Nearly fifty men were sent to hospital, three of whom died. These were Sergeant J. C. Norris, and Privates E. R. Cramer and Edward Roehr. These losses added to the loss of a hundred men by transfer made it difficult to perform the necessary duties. With the return of the detachment that had been left behind in Alsace, however, matters improved somewhat.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

The saddest blow the Headquarters Troop received during this period occurred when the "troop piano" an instrument of the upright type, was discovered by Colonel Shipley, Division Quartermaster, at the railhead one morning, much to that officer's surprise and righteous indignation. In explanation of this exposure it might be stated that the instrument was presented to the motor section by an ardent admirer at Montreau-Vieux, and, having been painted the regulation O. D., with division symbol and serial number properly inscribed, was kept during troop movements in the front end of the motor truck assigned to the repair detachment for tools and spare parts, and on this particular morning, it being the only truck available, had been sent to the railhead to draw rations, and the detail had depended on a bit of camouflage to avoid detection. They had, however, failed to reckon on the eagle eye of the Division Q. M., who was more concerned over the criticism that the Division might receive for taking a piano over the top, than any natural antipathy towards music or the Troop. The instrument was left with one of the few remaining natives of the town, an old woman, with the understanding that if it was not called for in six months it would become her personal property.

Three or four weeks later, during the offensive, spare parts of every description for motorcycles and automobiles were practically impossible to procure, and among the equipment out of commission were a dozen motorcycles in need of control wires. The old stand by, "bale wire" had been tried, but was too soft. Then the troop piano back in Conde was remembered and a mechanic was dispatched thereto with all speed. The French caretaker expostulated at what she con-

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE

sidered a wanton act of destruction, but in vain, for, after securing several minor and major cords, the idle motors were on the road again by morning.

Although Conde and the neighboring towns were many kilometers behind the front, the rumble of heavy firing was clearly audible. At night the northern sky glowed dusky red and brighter flashes here and there told of big guns in action. Hundreds of French camions manned by Annamites (natives of the French colony of Annam) lined the roads leading north from the Conde area. For days the troops of the division bivouaced beside the camions in mud and rain awaiting orders. Eventually word was received releasing the trucks and instructing the division to advance by night marches.

By Special Orders 342, Headquarters First Army, October 2, the 29th Division, less the 104th Engineers, who were temporarily serving with the Fifth Corps but returned to the division October 6, was relieved from duty as reserve for the First Army and assigned to the 17th French Corps. Field Order No. 16, 29th Division, directed an advance to positions in the vicinity of Verdun.

The M. P.'s accompanied the infantry columns, acting as guides, regulating traffic, and rounding up stragglers. Inclement weather prevailed throughout the march. Rain fell steadily, making the roads ankle deep in mud and turning the fields into a veritable morass. Another depressing factor was the bleak and cheerless aspect of the terrain. Never one of the most pleasing parts of France, this the war had given a singularly dismal touch. From Bar-le-Duc to Verdun runs the famous "Voie Sacree," the road by which reinforcements and supplies had been sent forward during the great battle of Verdun in 1916.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

Every tree of any size along this route had been cut down at that time for use in timbering the defenses of the city.

Marching was done at night and during the day camp was made in convenient woods. The men of the M. P.'s and the Headquarters Troop had but little rest. There was much work to be done partolling the roads and maintaining communications over



U. S. Official

VALLEY OF THE MEUSE

Prior to October 8, the Germans occupied strong fortified positions on the heights east of the river.

an extensive and ever changing area. There were many orders to issue. After several days a halt was made in the woods at Moulin Brule. This pause gave opportunity for studying maps of the terrain in which the division was to operate.

On September 26 the American First Army attacked between the west bank of the Meuse and the Argonne Forest. After several days the Third

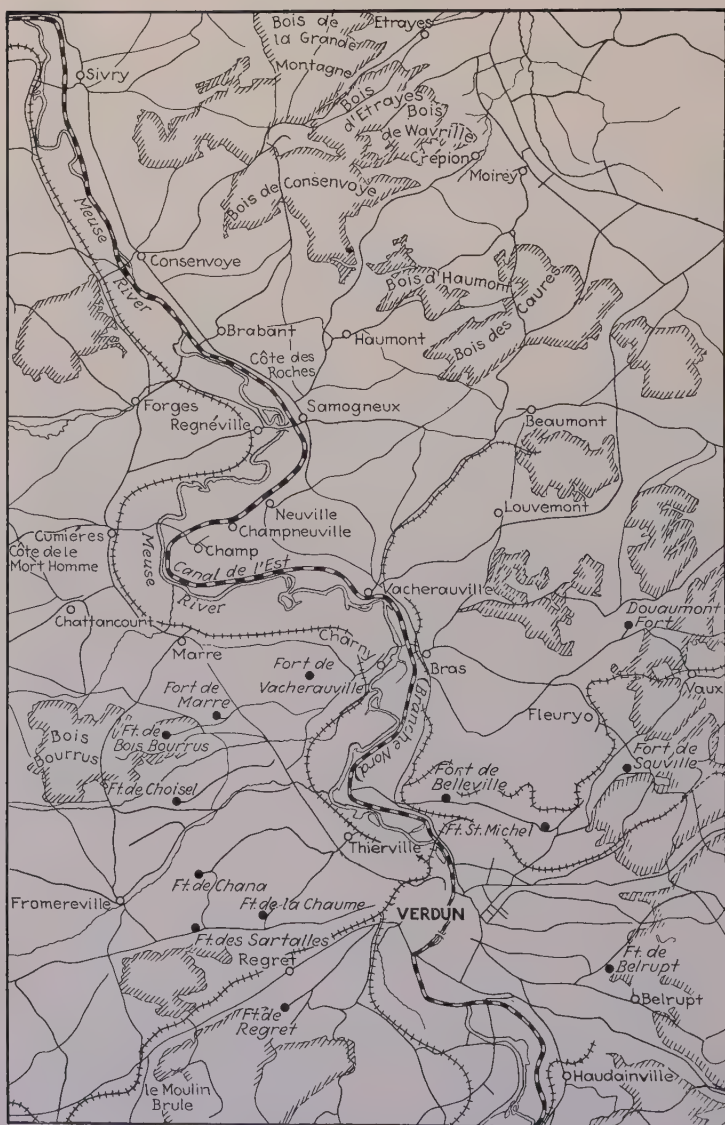
THE MEUSE-ARGONNE

Corps, operating on the west bank, had advanced the line somewhat beyond the position held by the French on the east bank and a destructive fire was being received from the German batteries on the heights east of the Meuse. It was the objective, therefore, of the 17th French Corps to which the 29th Division was then assigned, to clear these heights.

At five o'clock on the morning of October 8, the supporting artillery opened fire and the 58th Infantry Brigade (115th and 116th Regiments) attacked. On their right was the 18th French Division and on their left, on the opposite side of the Meuse, was the 33rd American Division waiting to cross the river and join the attack as it progressed. The jumping off line ran along the Brabant-Samogneux road. From the hills around Verdun the battlefield presented a scene of rare beauty that morning. All the French and American artillery, as far as the eye could see, joined in the terrific rolling barrage. The valley, sprinkled everywhere with white smoke puffs from the guns, resembled a cotton field in bloom.

Traffic control posts were at once established by the military police at Marre, Cumieres, Regneville, Charny, and Vaucherauville. The advanced Post of Command was at Samogneux, in charge of Lieutenant McBratney.

The attack of the 17th French Corps came as a partial surprise to the enemy. He had been vaguely expecting some sort of drive and had been shifting the divisions on this front. Some had been withdrawn and sent to the west bank of the Meuse and others had taken their places. On October 8 the 17th French Corps was opposed by the First Austro-Hungarian Division and the 15th German. But the



AREA OF OPERATIONS NORTH OF VERDUN

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE

preparations for the attack had been successfully concealed. A screen of French infantry had been left in the front line trenches when the 58th Brigade moved in, and no long artillery barrage had preceded the jump off. As a result the attack took the enemy unawares and progressed rapidly. Captured orders showed that the German plan was to abandon his



"FRACTIONNEZ VOS CONVOIES"

Columns of troops and trucks were broken up with intervals between sections when moving on the road. Enforcement of this regulation was a duty of the military police.

outposts and retire to the line of resistance. This scheme was thrown out of gear by the sudden attack on October 8, and the speedy advance of the American infantry enabled them to capture many prisoners.

These were turned over to the M. P.'s at Samogneux to be escorted to the rear. During the first few

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

days of the drive it was a common occurrence for two or three M. P.'s to be guarding several hundred prisoners. More than 2,000 prisoners passed through their hands during the drive. Meanwhile other men were standing thirty-six-hour and forty-eight-hour tours of duty on the traffic posts. The road through Samogneux was the main line of communication for three divisions in the sector. The 33rd (Prairie)



U. S. Official

PRISONERS BEING ESCORTED TO THE REAR

The rapid advance of the American troops during the first days of the attack resulted in the capture of many Germans and Austrians.

which had crossed the river, and the 18th French used this route, as did the 29th. Traffic in both directions was unceasing, day and night. Ambulances, supply wagons, ammunition trucks, machine gun carriages, artillery, troops, staff motor cars, and vehicles of every sort passed in endless streams.

Orders were to keep the traffic moving constantly, and to give right of way to ambulances carrying

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE

wounded to the rear. Vehicles were forbidden to turn around except at certain fixed locations. If a truck broke down it was pushed over into the ditch beside the road. If the enemy landed a shell in the middle of the road, as he did with considerable frequency, the M. P.'s cursed him heartily and called for the engineers. If a limousine with two glittering



U. S. Official

ENGINEERS REPAIRING SAMOGNEUX-BRABANT ROAD

Shelling of the rear areas made it necessary to pay constant attention to highway upkeep.

white stars on the windshield came along, the M. P.'s prayed there might be no delay.

The 104th Engineers had established a dressing station at Samogneux, through which all the wounded passed on their way to the hospital. All casualties were supposed to be tagged, and it was part of the duty of the military police to see that no soldiers

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

went to the rear except those with proper passes or those tagged by the medical officers. During the stress of battle, however, this rule was not strictly lived up to, particularly in regard to gas casualties, many of whom came back from the front line without tags. They were diagnosed by the officers at the



DRESSING STATION AT SAMOGNEUX

A traffic post of the 104th Military Police was located just beyond this point at the road fork.

Samogneux dressing station, severe cases being sent to the rear, and light cases being returned to their regiments under escort of the M. P.'s.

Posts maintained by the 104th Military Police, then under the command of Major James A. K. Marshall, were: At Samogneux: two fixed traffic

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE

posts; mounted patrols on the Samogneux-Brabant road, on the Samogneux-Haumont road through "Death Valley" and on the Samogneux-Vaucherauville road; and a prisoner of war collecting post at the Regneville bridge. At Haumont: a fixed traffic and stragglers' post. At Brabant: a fixed traffic post to points around and ahead of regimental Posts of



THE MAIN STREET OF SAMOGNEUX

The advanced P. C. of the 104th Military Police was at Samogneux under command of Lieutenant McBratney.

Command. At Regneville: a fixed post. At Cumieres: a fixed post and a mounted patrol on the Cumieres-Regneville road. At Marre: two fixed posts and two mounted patrols, one on the road to Cumieres and one on the Charny road. At Charny: two fixed posts and a guard on the bridge between Charny and Bras. At Vaucherauville: two fixed

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

posts and a patrol between Vaucherauville and Bras; also a fixed post at the road fork above Vaucherauville. Two straggler patrols operating from Samogneux covered the entire divisional sector.

When the division moved to St. Andre, October 1, a French truck driven by a Chinese ran into the Headquarters Troop column, knocking several troopers into a ditch and killing one of the best mounts. Half an hour later, when a narrow gauge train crumpled up one of these same trucks that had stopped directly on the tracks, the troop cheered lustily. It rained hard all day in St. Andre, but those dark clouds were not to be compared with the somber gloom that permeated the village when the Division Commander arrived and found there had been no Post of Command established. Blercourt was reached October 2, and there the Headquarters Troop stayed for two days, amid much excitement and the continual sound of heavy artillery. Two days later the troop moved to Moulin Brule with the administrative section of Division Headquarters. Lieutenant Grier with a platoon accompanied the post of command that was established in the old Citadel at Verdun, where it remained until October 7, when it moved to Vaucherauville, there to remain during the action until October 30. The Troop remained at Moulin Brule until October 19, when it moved to Fromerville, with a detachment at Charny.

During this period the Headquarters Troop and Detachment furnished all details, both mounted and motorized, for division carrier service, maintained the message center, subsisted all personnel at headquarters, maintained five kitchens, "obtained" gasoline and oil, maintained four gasoline stations for all



U. S. Official

FORWARD FROM VERDUN

This road was the main line of communication of the 29th Division during its operations east of the Meuse.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

passenger automobiles and motorcycles throughout the Division and handled all repair and maintenance for them. During the action Private First Class Charles N. Hess received the division citation for bravery and meritorious conduct. With the exception of one man who accidentally shot himself in the hand and several light gas cases, there were no casualties suffered by the Troop. Of animals, however, eighteen were killed by shell fire.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of October 10, the 57th Infantry Brigade, which up to that time had been in reserve, after a short artillery preparation launched an attack immediately to the east of the 58th Brigade and in the sector belonging to the 18th French Division. The 114th Infantry was commanded by Colonel Hobart B. Brown, former Squadron and M. P. Commander, while Major Russell P. Freeman, another former commander of the 104th M. P.'s was in charge of the Second Battalion, 113th Infantry. The entire 29th Division, less only the 54th Artillery Brigade, which did not join the Division in France until after the Armistice, was then in action. The 158th Artillery Brigade, 83rd (Ohio) Division, was attached to the 29th during this period.

Between October 11 and October 16, the attack was pressed with vigor on the divisional front. Stiff resistance was met, and the character of the terrain was most difficult, due not only to natural conditions but also to the terrific bombardments which had swept this whole region at various times. Progress was slow and the casualties were numerous.

On October 16-17, the 26th American Division (Yankee) relieved the 18th French and the 114th Infantry. Several days were spent in organizing the

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE

position and making reconnaissance. On October 23 at 6:15 o'clock a combined attack was launched by the 26th and 29th Divisions.

When the infantry was attacking, the straggler patrols of the military police formed a thin line behind the troops for the purpose of searching trenches and dugouts for recalcitrants. This work



M. P. on TRAFFIC DUTY AT VERDUN

Post opposite the railroad station. The monument commemorates the defense of the city in 1870.

was hazardous and exciting and it gave the men a wholesome respect for the enemy's ability to put down a barrage. The distinctive noises of different size shells became as familiar to them as the voices of old friends. The shrill screech of the high velocity shell from the Austrian 88-mm. gun was hated because of the unexpected and violent burst, while the low whistle of the slow German 77-mm. shell was



CARRYING SHELLS TO THE 75s

The scene is the approach to Malbrouck Hill, where the batteries were under camouflage nettings.

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE

almost soothing. While engaged in helping men who had become detached from their organizations to regain their commands, Private Mitchell Lloyd, 104th M. P., displayed rare gallantry. A shell burst among the group, wounding several men. Under a heavy bombardment he directed their removal to the nearest dressing stations and displayed coolness and



THE MEUSE AT VERDUN

The division P. C. was located in the citadel of Verdun during the early days of the October fighting.

disregard of danger that was very inspiring. For this he received a divisional citation. Privates Donald C. Greason and Elwood E. Waller also received citations for similar deeds a few days later. On October 27, while engaged in patrol work behind the infantry, Private Lloyd was killed by shell fire.

An incident that occurred one October afternoon will be long remembered by everyone who saw it.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

Two American observation balloons had been sent up to watch the progress of events, one near Vaucherauville and the other not far from Samogneux. Almost without warning a German plane dropped down out of the sky, and flying low over the balloon at Vaucherauville, set fire to it. On along the river he flew and set fire to the balloon at Samogneux also. Then



MALBROUCK HILL TRENCHES

Part of the defensive system built by the Germans on the heights east of Brabant.

he turned and sped back behind his own lines. In five minutes, without so much as a scratch to himself, he had seriously disrupted the American aerial observation arrangements in the sector.

The entire sector of the 29th Division was continually subject to heavy shelling. A few spots appeared to be favorite targets. One of these was the road fork at Samogneux, which was an M. P. traffic post.

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE

Another was the pontoon bridge across the Meuse at Regneville. This bridge was, in fact, destroyed several times during October, but was immediately repaired by the engineers every time it was hit. The bend in the road up Malbrouck Hill, just above the church in Brabant, was another favorite spot for the Boche to drop his high explosives. One favorable



U. S. Official

THE "HEAVIES" SUPPORTING THE ATTACK

A 155 m.m. howitzer of the 324th Field Artillery attached to the 29th Division along the Samogneux-Brabant Road.

feature of the situation, however, was that the enemy was quite methodical about it, and by avoiding his favorite targets, when one could avoid them, one was not frequently disturbed by shell fire.

Casualties among the men of the 104th M. P.'s were fortunately few. Corporal Reese was wounded by a shell-burst near the road fork at Samogneux and

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

Private Harvey Smith was severely shell shocked. Private Young was badly gassed. On two occasions shell fragments wrecked the pistols carried by the military police, but the men themselves were uninjured. The horses did not fare so well. A stray shell falling one night near the picket line in a seemingly safe place along the Cote-de-Roches blew four horses to atoms. At another time a high explosive



U. S. Official

MACHINE GUNS IN RESERVE

A battalion of the 29th Division waiting along the Canal de l'Est, near Samogneux.

shell landing far from the picket line burst with such detonation that two mounts were killed by flying fragments. One of the most disagreeable duties of the M. P.'s was that of shooting horses that had been badly wounded in action.

Gas shells were much used by the Germans at all times. Gas alarms were sounded with annoying fre-

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE

quency. It was not unusual for the tired men to be aroused in this way four or five times in a single night. Altogether the men of the 104th M. P.'s and those of the Headquarters Troop as well, had good cause to know the misery that lay behind the seemingly unimportant official communique "East of the Meuse the front was quiet with occasional shelling in the rear areas."



A BATTERED GERMAN "PILL-BOX"

The German defensive system on the heights east of the Meuse contained many such emplacements.

Throughout the month of October the weather was abominable. A cold gray mist or rain fell day after day. The endless streams of vehicles had worked the roads into a plastic mass resembling putty. On the surface of the roadway there was from six to ten inches of sloppy, sticky mud. Four years of war had dotted the field with hundreds of thousands of shell

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

holes. Walking on the roads was an ordeal on account of the mud: Walking across the fields was well nigh impossible, and it was here that the Headquarters mounted couriers demonstrated their superiority over motorcycles and automobiles.

Every man was wet from head to toe, morning,



U. S. Official

ARTILLERY EMPLACEMENT, COTE-DES-ROCHES

Ammunition assembled preparatory to putting down a barrage.

noon and night. The troops had no dry clothes to which they could change, and no way to dry out the clothes they were wearing. It was impracticable to have fires. In the first place there was very little dry wood and what there was had to be used for the kitchens. Moreover, the light of a fire at night near the front was thought to make altogether too fine a target. There was nothing to do but grin and bear it.

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE

It is no small testimonial to the splendid physical condition of the American troops that they were able to stand the hardships encountered during the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

In all of the towns in the sector where the 29th Division was operating the destruction was complete. Not a building remained intact anywhere and in many villages not one stone remained upon another. At Cumieres a large sign beside the road proclaimed the location of the town. Otherwise one would have passed by without realizing that buildings had once lined both sides of the roadway and that human beings had lived and worked there. The town had become nothing more than a name on the map.

There were military shelters, so called, of every conceivable variety and all equally uncomfortable. Every one of the underground dugouts and galleries was mouldy and damp. The best of them, on the reverse slope of the hill at Samogneux and along the Cote-des-Roches, had been pre-empted by the medical officers. At Brabant some cellars had been roofed over. This made but a dubious refuge, however. Two men of the engineers were killed and several others wounded when a shell crashed through the top of such a shelter close by the ruined church. Various other kinds of holes in the ground were utilized by the troops, but they were so poor that many preferred to sleep in the open. Moreover the total capacity of all shelters of every description fell far short of accommodating the number of troops in the sector.

Great credit is deserved by the cooks and ration details for their efforts to feed the hungry soldiers. But it was an almost impossible task. Wood for the fires was scarce, and when found was usually soaking

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

wet. It was difficult to get the rations up from the rear, and variety was impossible. Take what there was, and be thankful, was the rule. The men of the M. P.'s and the Headquarters Troop were spread all over the sector. They ate when and where they could, being welcome at any mess in the division. They rested when and where they could, or not at all.



THE RUINED TOWN OF BRABANT

A traffic post of the 104th Military Police was located here to direct movements to the advanced regimental P. C.'s.

Mention should be made of the splendid work of the horses during these arduous days. They did not know what it was all about, but they suffered as much as the men did. The cold and the wet and the lack of shelter made them miserable. Forage was scarce and even decent water was not always easy to get. They could not understand why they were being shot at, nor why they had to work so hard. But a kindly pat and a soothing word from the rider was reassur-

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE

ance enough for these faithful animals, and they struggled along carrying their loads to the best of their ability.

In order to keep the enemy from gaining knowledge of the situation and plans of the American troops, an elaborate system of code names was used.



U. S. Official

MOVING UP THROUGH BRABANT

Troops en route to the front lines passing through a village captured by the 29th Division.

The 29th Division was known as "Mockingbird," while the infantry brigades were "Modest" and "Mold." Individual regiments were known as "Monday," "Mood," "Mortal," "Mouth," and "Much." The 26th Division had such names as "Jamaica," "Jackson," "Johnson," and "Jackdaw."

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

These code words soon became as familiar to the officers and men of the Headquarters Troop and the M. P.'s as were the real designations of the various units.

From 5:30 a. m. until 6:15 on the morning of



LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES A. K. MARSHALL
Commanding the 104th M. P. battalion during the
Meuse-Argonne operations.

October 23, the artillery of the 26th and 29th American Divisions, the 15th French Colonial Division and 17th French Corps sent over a barrage at the rate of 100 rounds per gun per hour. Every gun for miles along the east bank of the river was in action. Soldiers in rear of the front stood listening to the

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE

American shells whistling overhead and grinned at one another. The division attacked with the 113th, 115th and 116th Infantry in line. On the right the Yankee Division also attacked as did the 15th French Colonials on the left. Stiff resistance was encountered and the advance was only about one kilometer. After thirty-six hours the 114th Infantry relieved the



ENEMY TRENCH AFTER AN AMERICAN BARRAGE

Searching captured trenches and dugouts for enemy stragglers was one of the duties of the Military Police.

113th. On the right of the line the attack continued, while in the center and on the left no further advance was attempted. This line was held until Field Orders No. 24, October 27, announced the relief of the 29th Division by the 79th American Division.

During the weeks that the division was in action east of the Meuse the casualties were heavy, numbering 170 officers and 5,691 enlisted men. An advance

HISTORY OF ESSEX TROOP

of seven kilometers had been made into the enemy's lines and 2,148 prisoners captured, as well as sixteen cannon, 250 machine guns, various small arms and much materiel.

On the night of October 30, tired, hungry, dirty soldiers, worn out by weeks of mud and filth, weeks



U. S. Official

PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE 29TH

More than 2,000 were captured by the division east of the Meuse.

with never a rest from the incessant noise of the guns, dragged themselves wearily along the dark road to the rear. Suddenly the silence was broken by an old familiar noise, the deep toned tooting of a Baldwin locomotive, the first sound of civilization after endless days of war's turmoil.

"Oh, Boy! Listen to that—don't it sound good!"

Headquarters of the 104th Military Police moved to Fromerville. The next day a movement was made

by the M. P.'s by motor truck to Robert Espagne, near Bar-le-Duc, where the Headquarters Troop, marching overland, went also when relieved. Immediately after arrival the M. P.'s were distributed throughout the divisional area and resumed their duties. At this time plans were being completed for a vigorous offensive to be made in the direction of Metz by the Second American Army. The 29th Division was scheduled to take part in this drive, and replacements of personnel, animals and equipment were received. Accordingly, on November 10, the division received orders to move northward again. Dispositions of the military police were prepared to cover the movement, which was to commence the following day. By daybreak on November 11, wagons had been loaded, horses saddled and everything was in readiness for the move. The troops of many units were already on the road when brief orders were received cancelling the movement. No explanation was given, but it was evident that something unusual was in the air, because regimental commanders, staff officers and orderlies were dashing here and there. Then it was announced that the enemy had signed an armistice and that firing would cease at 11 o'clock that morning.

In Memoriam

TWELVE members of the Essex Troop gave their lives in the World War. Their memory stands above any, their loss cannot be expressed, nor can words add to the glory of their record.

"Blow out, you bugles, over the rich Dead!
There's none of these so lonely and poor of old,
But, dying, has made us rarer gifts than gold.
These laid the world away; poured out the red
Sweet wine of youth; gave up the years to be
Of work and joy, and that unhop'd serene,
That men call age; and those who would have been,
Their sons, they gave, their immortality."

CEDRIC E. ALLEY of Vauxhall, N. J.

Former Member of Troop A; Private First Army Regiment Headquarters; died April 3, 1918, of influenza, on Steamship *Antigone*, en route to France; buried Connecticut Farms Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Union, N. J.

OTIS DAVEY of Orange, N. J.

Former Member of Troop A; First Lieutenant Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop; died December 2, 1918, of pneumonia, at Jussey, France; buried Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, France.

DANIEL A. DUGAN, JR., of Orange, N. J.

Former Member of Troop A; First Lieutenant 317th Infantry, 80th Division; killed in action November 4, 1918, at Vaux-en-Dieulet, France; buried Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, France; Distinguished Service Cross.

CRAIG McCCLURE, JR., of Glen Ridge, N. J.

Former Member of Troop C; Second Lieutenant, 19th Field Artillery; died October 23, 1918, of pneumonia, at Camp Jackson, South Carolina; buried Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J.

In Memoriam

HAROLD T. McMANUS, of Newark, N. J.

Private 104th Military Police; died February 10, 1918, of pneumonia, at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama; buried Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, East Orange, N. J.

JOSEPH EMSLIE MILES of South Orange, N. J.

Former Member of Troop A; Corporal 104th Military Police; died February 14, 1919, of pneumonia, at Aix-les-Bains, France; buried Aix-les-Bains, France.

MAURICE P. NIVEN of Upper Montclair, N. J.

Former Member of Troop C; First Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion Headquarters, 318th Infantry, 80th Division; killed in action, November 3, 1918, at Sivry-les-Buzancy, Argonne, France; buried Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, France.

JOSEPH C. NORRIS of Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

Former Member of Troop A; Sergeant 104th Military Police; died October 7, 1918, of pneumonia, at Contrexeville, France; buried Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, France.

EDWARD H. ROEHR of Upper Montclair, N. J.

Private 104th Military Police; died October 8, 1918, of pneumonia, at Contrexeville, France; buried Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, France.

JOHN F. TRACY of New York City.

Former Member of Troop C; Private Royal Canadian Dragoons; killed in action August 8, 1918, at Beaucourt, France; buried Churchyard, Beaucourt, France.

CURTIS S. WEBSTER of Montclair, N. J.

Former Member of Troop A; Private 104th Military Police; died October 4, 1918, of pneumonia, at Neufchateau, France; Buried Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, France.

WALKER T. E. WEED of Glen Ridge, N. J.

Former Member of Troop C; Lieutenant Naval Reserve Flying Corps; died at Cape May, N. J., February 28, 1918, of burns incurred rescuing observer in fallen plane; buried Kensico Cemetery, N. Y.; Naval Cross.



LT. DANIEL A. DUGAN, JR.



LT. MAURICE P. NIVEN



PVT. JOHN F. TRACY



LT. WALKER T. E. WEED



LT. CRAIG McCLURE, JR. --



PVT. HAROLD T. McMANUS



LT. OTIS DAVEY



CORP. J. EMSLIE MILES



PVT. CURTIS S. WEBSTER



PVT. EDWARD H. ROEHR



SGT. JOSEPH C. NORRIS



PVT. CEDRIC E. ALLEY

CHAPTER XII

AFTER THE ARMISTICE

It seemed too good to be true. No more shells, no more gas, no more sleeping in the mud, no more going hungry on a cold, raw, rainy day. Billets and rations, and warmth and comfort once more.

The men took it very quietly. In fact, a long time was necessary for the real significance of it to sink in. At first it simply meant rest and repose for a while. That night there was great rejoicing among the American soldiers and the French civilians. Everyone was happy, but it was a quiet thankfulness rather than boisterous hilarity.

Shortly after relief of the Division east of the Meuse, orders were received from General Headquarters reorganizing the 104th Military Police. The new unit, with practically the same personnel, was called the 29th Military Police Company and consisted of five officers and two hundred men. A reduction was made in the number of horses allotted, and the motor equipment was increased. Captain Langdon Moore was placed in command of the reorganized company and Major Marshall was transferred to the 113th Infantry.

In the latter part of November the 29th Division moved to the 11th Training area with headquarters at Bourbonne-les-Bains. From the viewpoint of the

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

Military Police this area was an extremely difficult one to cover. It was extensive and contained a great number of small villages in which troops were billeted. In many instances it was found necessary to reduce the size of the M. P. detail to two men in a town in order that the whole area might be covered by the men available. Sergeants in charge of details were stationed at the regimental headquarters. Daily



BILLETING TOWN IN BOURBONNE AREA

Sufficiently behind the lines to escape damage.

orders and reports were transmitted by means of a courier system. The work in each brigade was consolidated under the command of an M. P. officer at brigade headquarters.

A sad incident occurring at this time was the death from influenza of Corporal J. Emslie Miles. He had been with the 104th Military Police throughout the service in France and had at one time been com-

AFTER THE ARMISTICE

plimented by an inspector from General Headquarters as being the most intelligent M. P. in the A. E. F.

During the stay of the Division in the 11th training area, soldiers received furloughs to different leave areas in France. On the leave trains M. P. details accompanied the men to see that order was properly maintained. Aix-les-Bains was the destina-



OVERSEAS PRIZE WINNERS

The fine draught animals of the Headquarters Troop won ribbons at horse shows after the Armistice.

tion of most of the "permissionnaires," although some went to Nice and a few to England.

A divisional horse-show was held at Bourbonnelles-Bains in January, 1919. In this the Headquarters Troop, true to its cavalry traditions, distinguished itself, as did also the mounted men of the

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

Military Police. Winners at Bourbonne were sent to the Fifth Corps horse show at Nogent-en-Bassigny in February, where they won credit for the division, and also to the First Army horse show at Bar-sur-Aube.

General Pershing reviewed the 29th Division at



U. S. Official

GENERAL PERSHING REVIEWS THE DIVISION

At Fresnes the C. in C. inspected the division. At his right is Major General Morton.

Fresnes on March 24, 1919. Although the troops had been marching and standing in cold and discomfort for hours before the inspection took place, the appearance of the division was excellent and it received hearty commendation. On April 6, 1919, orders were received relieving the 29th Division from duty with the First Army and directing its movement to Le Mans. Division Headquarters

AFTER THE ARMISTICE

closed at Bourbonne-les-Bains on April 12. At Le Mans inspections were made and the records checked up. Division Headquarters, the Headquarters Troop, and the 29th Military Police Company sailed from St. Nazaire May 6 on the transport *Powhatan*, arriving at Newport News, Va., May 20. There the command was divided into three sections,



MASSED FOR REVIEW

Thousands of 29th Division soldiers waiting for
General Pershing's arrival.

one going to Camp Dix, one to Camp Meade and one to Camp Lee to be demobilized. By July 1, 1919, all officers and men of these organizations had been mustered out of the service.

During these months the men of the 216th M. P. company had been having a varied and interesting experience. Two weeks after the armistice all the detachments were assembled at Les Islettes. While

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

the unit was stationed there, orders were received transferring the organization from duty with the Second Corps to duty at First Army Headquarters as Company C, First Army Military Police Battalion. A twenty-four hour trip in the rain in open motor trucks took the company to Bar-sur-Aube. Two former Essex troopers were doing duty in Bar, Captain Walter W. Cox, commanding a troop of



WITH THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION

American soldiers viewing one of the ancient castles along the Moselle.

Regular Cavalry, and Lieutenant James R. W. Stanton, detailed to the historical section of the A. E. F.

Under the eyes of Lieutenant-General Hunter Liggett and many other high-ranking officers, military police work in this town was not as pleasant as it might have been in more remote places. The other American troops stationed in the vicinity of Bar-sur-

AFTER THE ARMISTICE

Aube had comparatively little work to do, and with many cafes doing a lively business, it required vigilant and tactful work on the part of the M. P.'s to prevent trouble. The duties during this period were so strenuous that the men worked in shifts, six hours on, and twelve hours off. The company remained in the Bar-sur-Aube area until the first part of March, 1919, when a move was made to Ville-sur-Terre. This was ostensibly for the purpose of special instruction in military police work. During the first few days the schedule was strictly adhered to, but thereafter a well earned rest was enjoyed.

On March 25 the company was relieved from duty with the First Army and transferred to Army of Occupation at Coblenz. It seemed to the men a perverse trick of fate that they should be moving into Germany at a time when the 27th Division was celebrating its homecoming by a triumphal parade in New York City. Before the company left Ville-sur-Terre, they were honored by a visit from the Chief of Staff, First Army, and Major-General H. A. Drum. These officers appeared before the men assembled in the mess shack, thanked them for their fine work while in Bar-sur-Aube and wished them equal success in Coblenz.

The trip to Coblenz was made comfortably in the fairly commodious American box-cars, a distinct improvement on the well-known Chevaux-8 Hommes-40 vehicles. The destination was reached on March 28 and on April 1, after getting settled in the old German barracks under the shadow of Ehrenbreitstein, and becoming somewhat acquainted with the city, the organization took up its duties as the 216th Military Police Company, Third Army Military Police Battalion. Prior to the arrival of the com-

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

pany the Provost Marshal General had notified the Provost Marshal, Third Army, that the best M. P. company in the A. E. F. was being sent to Coblenz. The duty there was less strenuous. Each man had a tour of duty every other day and was accompanied on post by another trooper, rather than working alone, as had been the case before. The principal



M. P. HEADQUARTERS AT COBLENZ

Activities of the A. of O. Military Police were directed from here.

duty, aside from the regular military police work, was to prevent fraternizing of the American soldiers with the German civilians. This was a necessary, though disagreeable, task and it was accomplished without any untoward incidents.

In addition to their regular work, the men of the organization managed to participate extensively in the athletic activities of the Army of Occupation. The 216th M. P. company had the best baseball team in Germany and when the Third Army team was

AFTER THE ARMISTICE

formed seven of its members came from this unit. After a month in Coblenz the company was transferred north to Bad Neuenahr to patrol the area being vacated by the 42nd (Rainbow) Division, which was returning to the United States. On June 20 orders were received for the company to proceed



BASEBALL TEAM OF 216TH M. P.'s.

Champions of the A. of O. Some of them were selected to play on the Third Army Team.

to a port for embarkation. A thorough inspection was made of men and equipment and this was repeated again and again as the organization made the long, slow journey to Le Mans and Brest.

On June 29th the company embarked on the transport *Louisville*, the same ship on which the men had

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

crossed to France twelve months before. After an uneventful trip, New York was reached on July 6. A few days were spent at Camp Mills and after one day more at Camp Dix the company was mustered



HOMeward BOUND AT LAST

Transport leaving France with several thousand happy soldiers of the
A. E. F.

out on July 23. At the time of demobilization the 216th M. P. Company contained 35 members of the Essex Troop and 130 other men gathered from nearly every division in the A. E. F.

PART IV

REORGANIZATION AS THE
102ND CAVALRY

CHAPTER XIII

AFTER THE WAR REORGANIZATION

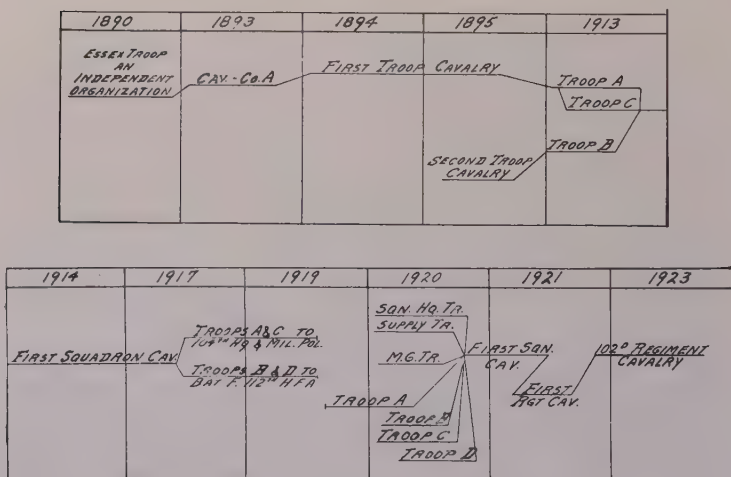
AT the conclusion of the World War and as late as July, 1919, the National Guard of New Jersey had not been reorganized. During the summer and late fall the reorganization commenced with the transfer of the one regiment of state militia infantry to National Guard status, which was altered very shortly after by the reorganization of the other arms of the service.

Under date of October 23, 1919, authorization was granted by the Governor to Captain Lewis B. Ballantyne, former commanding officer, Headquarters Troop, 29th Division, U. S. A., to form one squadron of cavalry of National Guard troops in the state of New Jersey. This authorization requested that he be given full co-operation on the part of officers and enlisted men whom he might call upon from time to time to assist him in effecting the organization. Practically all of the former members had recently been mustered out of Federal service and were busily engaged in gathering up the threads of their personal affairs. Hence it was extremely difficult to arouse in more than a very few any desire for further service in the National Guard at that time. One of the most serious handicaps to overcome was meeting all the provisions of the National Defense Act, as contained

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

in the National Guard Regulations, requiring that a complete troop consisting of three officers and seventy-five enlisted men be inspected and mustered by a Federal inspector before the Federal Government would grant recognition, and until this recognized status was established no arms, uniforms, equipment, animals, equipage or funds of any kind were forthcoming either from Nation or State.

In 1916 the Congress of the United States had



HOW ESSEX TROOP HAS GROWN

adopted its first military policy by the enactment of the National Defense Act, which, as amended, provided an Army of the United States consisting of three components, the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves, with an approximate ratio of 1-2-3. The enactment of this legislation and the various regulations promulgating it practically revolutionized the National Guard in addition



COLONEL LEWIS B. BALLANTYNE

For many years an Essex Troop member, one of the Headquarters
Troop Commanders in France and organizer and leader
of the 102nd Cavalry.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

to bringing into existence an entirely new component in the Reserves. It for the first time definitely gave to the Guard a Federal status and arranged for the organization, equipping and training of it by the most competent personnel of the Regular Army. A realization of the necessity of this program was one of the most important fruits of victory of the World War, and so important did it seem that General John J. Pershing spent much time in personally working out the details necessary to put it in successful operation.

There were during the months of reorganization several occasions on which the various troops were recruited to within ten or fifteen per cent. of the required number with apparently no further recruits in sight. This was a most discouraging condition for the officers and non-commissioned personnel actively engaged, for in many cases the men who originally had enrolled grew tired of waiting for the initial muster and withdrew their names, many enlisting in other organizations in this and adjoining States.

Troop A was the first unit to be recognized, December 9, 1919. The squadron was completed in 1920, as were the Service and Machine Gun Troops. After the squadron was formed orders prescribing the organization of a regiment, as provided in the Tables of Organization of March, 1921, were received. This organization consisted of two squadrons of three sabre troops each, with a squadron Headquarters Detachment, one Headquarters Troop, one Service Troop including band, a Medical Detachment and the Regimental Headquarters. In effecting this organization certain changes were made. Troop B was redesignated Troop E, the Machine Gun Troop was redesignated Troop B and, later on,

AFTER THE WAR REORGANIZATION

the designation of Troop D was changed to G. An effort extending over several months was made to reorganize Troop D at its former home station in Plainfield but due to lack of interest there, this unit was mustered in at Westfield. The enthusiasm and industry of the members of the command and the hearty support given this organization by the municipal authorities of Westfield were most encouraging.

The redesignation of the regiment from First Cavalry, N. J. N. G., to the 102nd Regiment Cavalry, which is the official Federal designation, occurred on August 17, 1921, and shortly afterwards the regiment was assigned to the Fifty-first Cavalry Brigade consisting of the 101st Regiment Cavalry, New York National Guard (formerly the First Cavalry, N. Y. N. G.) and the 51st Machine Gun Squadron (formerly Squadron A, N. Y. N. G.). The 51st Cavalry Brigade was assigned as a part of the 23rd Cavalry Division. After the reorganization of the National Guard, commencing in 1920, the policy of the War Department was to assign all cavalry units as strictly army troops and not to incorporate any cavalry in the infantry division. For administrative purposes only the National Guard Cavalry in the various states, however, was placed under the supervision of the commanding general of that particular state.

The National Defense Act of 1916, and as later amended, provided that the states desiring a Federal National Guard should furnish all of the necessary permanent equipment such as armories, storehouses, stables and adequate facilities for conducting instruction, and that the National Government in turn should furnish all arms, clothing, equipage, transport, animals, and pay of personnel during both the

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

armory and field training period; also forage and maintenance for the upkeep of all federally owned animals assigned to the National Guard. In 1920 the state had but two cavalry armories, one at Newark and the other at Red Bank, each originally designed to house one troop. At that time the authorities were principally interested in organizing the additional units and it was not until the organization was well under way that the officer in charge found that the only way facilities required by the Federal Government in the way of armories, stables, etc., could be secured was by a personal political effort on the part of those locally interested. This proved to be a very serious problem as practically none of the personnel had any knowledge as to procedure under these circumstances and it was due largely to the assistance and co-operation of the Quartermaster-General, Brigadier-General C. Edward Murray, and this deputy, Colonel David S. Hill, that such knowledge was gained.

At this time it appeared that, irrespective of the military necessity of the case, sufficient political prestige and effort on the part of those concerned in the State Legislature was necessary for the enactment of Legislation authorizing the erection of an armory in any locality in question. To overcome this condition a bill was introduced and legislation was enacted in 1924 requiring that armory projects be first investigated and approved by the State Military Board, which is composed of the General Officers and Regimental Commanders of the New Jersey National Guard. It was estimated that the minimum amount of construction necessary to house the regiment properly would consist of an addition costing approximately \$150,000 to the armory at Newark,

AFTER THE WAR REORGANIZATION

and a new armory costing a like amount at Westfield. Legislation in the form of an enabling act was submitted and after many hardships and disappointments an appropriation of \$150,000 for the Westfield Armory was obtained in March, 1925, to be available July 1, 1925.

Particular mention should be made of the trying conditions under which Troop G served meanwhile. It had been the hope of those interested that the armory would be forthcoming within a reasonably short time. As there were no facilities available in Westfield, temporary wooden sheds and stables were erected on ground leased by the Quartermaster-General. Drill and mounted instruction were held in an adjacent field, equipped with arc lights, and several small offices scattered throughout the town were used for storage and administrative purposes. In spite of all these hardships the morale of the troop never suffered and it was maintained at a high state of efficiency throughout this period.

The situation at Newark was as follows. The armory had been built for one troop, but when Troop C was organized in 1913 it had been altered to provide accommodations for the additional Troop. During the reorganization in 1921, the third, fourth and fifth units were reorganized and had to be housed, and it was at this time that a lease was entered into with the Quartermaster-General between the Essex Troop and the State of New Jersey for the use of the Essex Troop stable building at 112 Roseville Avenue, which provided stable facilities and a makeshift for the other requirements.

Troop F was originally organized in Orange and stationed at the Orange Infantry Armory for several months, during which the state authorities con-

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

templated the erection of stables and the replacement of the wooden floor with a riding ring. This, however, had to be abandoned, and as the mounts of this troop were scattered in several local stables and no facilities for mounted instruction existed, it was necessary to move the troop to Newark. However, there



LIEUTENANT COLONEL HENRY L. MOELLER

Essex Trooper and second in command of 102nd Cavalry.

was not at the time a square foot of room available and the Essex Troop arranged to purchase the adjacent strip of land north of the armory and finance and construct an addition to house Troop F. Plans for this building were approved and it was constructed with the tacit understanding that should

AFTER THE WAR REORGANIZATION

funds eventually become available for the enlargement of the regimental armory, this building would be taken over by the State at cost.

On account of the reorganization and expansion, it became necessary in 1920 to revise the constitution and by-laws of Essex Troop. To keep the legal status and administration of the armory association, the



STAFF OFFICERS OF 102ND CAVALRY

Left to right: Colonel Ballantyne, Lieutenant Colonel Moeller, Captain H. H. Bertram, Captain Louis Kilgus, Captain (Chaplain) George Dougherty, and Captain Louis Rule.

title of incorporation was changed to that of Essex Troop. The principal changes made at this time were formation of a board of six trustees, and creation of the office of vice-president as an additional civil officer, half of the trustees being inactive and the other half active members. This was found necessary on account of the confusion that attended the various mobilizations wherein all active members

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

were suddenly called into the field. Other changes in the by-laws consisted of provision for membership of troops of the 102nd Cavalry at stations other than in Newark, and the formation of additional committees to handle such activities as the annual horse show, polo, and rifle and pistol matches. The grill room was enlarged to double its former capacity and



ENTRANCE TO THE FARM

One of the latest and most important Troop acquisitions is the farm in the Orange Mountains.

the kitchen was placed in front of the building, where proper ventilation could be had.

Due to lack of facilities, it was deemed advisable during 1920 to obtain a tract of land that would be available for week-end trips by the various troops and for a pasture in which debilitated horses could recuperate, and that could be fitted with facilities for a target range, a mounted pistol course and a standard

AFTER THE WAR REORGANIZATION

sabre qualification course. In order to meet all of the requirements, it was necessary that the tract should be within easy riding distance from the armory and readily accessible from Newark by public conveyance, and that it should contain a stream of fresh water and a natural conformation to permit firing the rifle with safety. After a canvass of the adjacent



THE TARGETS

Where troopers get their rifle practice on the Farm.

territory that lasted for the best part of a year, the Essex Troop farm, on the Swamp road, between St. Cloud and Livingston, was selected as being that which embodied all of the features desired. At the time of purchase the only buildings on the place consisted of the caretaker's cottage and the old part of a stone stable, various outbuildings, all of them tumbled down and in a general state of bad repair. Improvements were installed gradually, including a

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

mess hall, power pump at the well, electric lights, new permanent fence enclosing the property—most necessary in order to keep out trespassers during rifle firing—a target butt equipped with ten targets and facilities for firing at 200 and 300 yards, thereby enabling the troops to fire the Federal qualification course C or D as desired; three mounted pistol courses



ON THE RANGE

View of the facilities for marksmanship as offered on the Troop Farm.

and one standard sabre qualification course. In order to obtain federal funds to aid in the construction and equipment of the rifle range, a lease with the United States Government was negotiated.

The bulk of the funds expended for the purchase of the farm were donated to the Essex Troop by active and former members, their friends, and public spirited citizens through the State, donations that

AFTER THE WAR REORGANIZATION

cannot be too many times gratefully acknowledged.

The planning, construction, and financing of the Troop F addition to the armory in Newark, enlargement of the grill room, the farm and its improvements, along with the reorganization and training of the regiment demanded a great amount of time and effort. In carrying on this work, the services of Lieu-



KEEPING THE SCORE

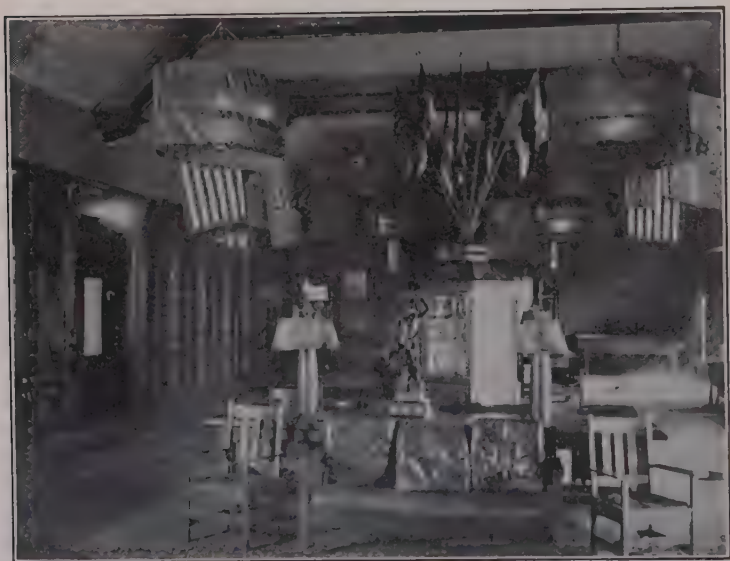
Another view of activities on the Essex Troop Farm.

tenant-Colonel Moeller, Captain Kilgus and Superintendent Boycott in an engineering and advisory capacity and of Treasurer Eisele in a financial capacity were invaluable. Many other officers gladly shouldered the burden of the arduous work of those days.

From 1920 to 1924 inclusive, all field training was conducted at Sea Girt, the annual tour being of fifteen days duration. Due to the definite requirements of

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

the War Department covering the instruction and qualification of the command in the use of the various arms, including the automatic weapons, the fact that since the war no civilian markers or scorers have been available, their places having to be filled by the troops, and the scarcity of federal funds avail-



THE ASSEMBLY ROOM

Where Essex Troopers have assembled the honors won through many years.

able for additional horse hire, it was found more practical to mount only approximately sixty or seventy per cent. of the regiment in order that those troops required to perform dismounted service would not be handicapped by having to care for their animals after the day's range, fatigue or guard work was completed. The animals, therefore, were

AFTER THE WAR REORGANIZATION

rotated, each squadron performing two or three days dismounted duty and then a like amount of mounted duty. This permitted a maximum amount of training, with a minimum degree of hardship and non-productive labor.

The training of the regiment, both in the field and the armory, was greatly advanced by the more than able assistance rendered by Federal Instructors. The



THE RING AT ESSEX TROOP ARMORY

first instructor was Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald F. Commiskey, late of the Seventh United States Cavalry and chief of staff of the First Cavalry Division, Regular Army. His successor, Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Comly, was a former member of the Seventh United States Cavalry and instructor at West Point. The assistant to both these officers was Lieutenant Silas W. Robertson, who with all the non-commissioned personnel so detailed, carried out

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

their duties with an interest and devotion comparable to that of members of the Troop.

For three years, 1922, 1923 and 1924, one-half of the regiment marched overland to Sea Girt and the other half made the return march. These marches were of benefit to the command but the extreme heat during August was unduly hard both on men and ani-



THE GRILL ROOM

One of the best sections of the Armory, as troopers of different periods will affirm.

mals, and it was decided to discontinue the practice, substituting in its place a terrain manoeuver of several days duration. After the reorganization both the armory and field training increased greatly over that attempted prior to the World War. This increase was permitted due to the fact that weekly drills are required throughout the year instead of eight or nine months as formerly, and fifteen days of field training

AFTER THE WAR REORGANIZATION

is given instead of one week. Additional instructors, many of them graduates of the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, were a source of great help during the field training.

In order to further the traditions and esprit de corps, the date of the 102nd Cavalry's regimental birthday was designated as June 3. The regimental coat of arms bears the old Essex Troop crest and motto, and the civilian hat band has been altered by inclusion of two thin red stripes in commemoration of Troops D and E, who served as artillery during the World War. The full dress uniform was not worn after the War, as the Federal government did not authorize its continued use. A troop efficiency trophy based on the entire year's work was competed for annually. It was awarded for 1923 to Troop B and for 1924 to Troop C. The 100 per cent. Duty Medal was awarded to those qualifying as heretofore, and by enactment of legislation in 1923 it received state recognition and status as the medal of merit, though the service ribbon, authorized to be worn in lieu of the medal, was changed in color.

This period of reconstruction, as it might be termed, was one that called for the utmost of effort that the leaders of the troop could give. Colonel Ballantyne worked incessantly and often without much encouragement in the organization of the regiment. He faced constant obstacles in his dealings with the state and federal governments. Had his enthusiasm and perseverance been less, it is doubtful if the 102nd Cavalry would have become actuality. He was assisted at every hand by others who had deeply at heart the interests of the troop and regiment, Captain Mills in legislative problems; Major Bush, Captain Kirchner and Captain Kellogg, graduates of

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

the National Guard officers' course at the Cavalry School at Fort Riley in the training of the regiment in equitation; and by Lieutenant-Colonel Moeller, Majors Ross and Custer, Captains Miller, Bertram, Norton, Marshal, Dougherty, Kennedy, Boycott and many others in other directions.

Thus the troop that in 1890 began its existence to fill an emergency civic need grew into a regiment, an organization that draws inspiration from the deeds in peace and war of men of two generations and that personifies the real meaning of the troop anthem:

FIDE ET FORTITUDINE

Sing we our troop song,
Let every spirit join in the anthem;
Faith in our native land,
Faith in our comrades,
Loyal and true will be.

PART V

TROOP ACTIVITIES

CHAPTER XIV

MARKSMANSHIP AND EQUESTRIAN SPORTS

THIS work would be incomplete did it not chronicle something of the success of Essex troopers in activities that go hand in hand with the training of cavalrymen, particularly marksmanship, horse show competition and polo. The first has been one of the chief interests of the Troop since its inception, while horse shows and polo have occupied its attention at divers times.

MARKSMANSHIP

"To Shoot is Everything.—Napoleon." So ran the legend that in the old days hung from the front of the ordnance building at Sea Girt. The Little Corporal knew that men, equipment, arms and training amounted to little if the soldier at the proper time could not hit his target. From the very beginning the Essex Troop was proficient in the use of the rifle and pistol. Interest in shooting is kept up by competitions and through the many trophies awarded for excellence in small arms practice.

In rifle shooting, in the National Guard of New Jersey, the goal is a place on the New Jersey State Rifle Team, which participates annually in the national rifle matches. Before the World War but

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

two Essex Troopers gained places on the State Team, then Private, later Lieutenant-Colonel Walter F. Whittemore and Sergeant Franklin Phillips. Since the World War the Troop has provided the backbone of the State Rifle Team. In each of the years



ON TOP IN 1901

Left to right, top row: Quartermaster Sergeant Franklin Phillips, Sergeant B. R. Roome, Private E. F. Smith; bottom row: F. T. Alder, coach; Corporal William Rollinson, Captain R. Wayne Parker; Lieutenant W. A. Bryant. First troop carbine team, winner of cavalry team match in 1901.

since the reorganization after the war, the Troop has furnished at least half of its members.

Four members of the Essex Troop have been awarded by the Secretary of War the Distinguished Marksman's Badge, the highest award for rifle shoot-

MARKSMANSHIP AND EQUESTRIAN SPORTS

ing in the United States: Captain Morton W. Huttenloch, Corporal Harry Sykes, Corporal Clarence Curtis, and Private Wilmer W. Hedden, all of Troop B, 102nd Cavalry. Thirty-four Army team badges have been awarded to members of Essex Troop for participation on the State Rifle Teams in the national matches.

Trophies placed in competition by the War Department for the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, are as follows:

INDIVIDUAL—(1) The Governor's Medal: This medal is presented annually by the Governor of New Jersey to the winner of the Governor's Match and is emblematic of the individual state championship. This match is one of the oldest in rifle shooting, dating back to 1886. Essex Troopers have won this match seven times, as follows: 1896, Private Theodore E. Beck, First Troop; 1899, Private Walter F. Whittemore, First Troop; 1909, Sergeant Franklin Phillips, First Troop; 1920, Second Lieutenant Howard D. Atkins, Troop B, 102nd Cavalry; 1921, Captain Morton W. Huttenloch, Troop B, 102nd Cavalry; 1922, Private Franklyn H. Colby, Troop B, 102nd Cavalry; 1924, Corporal Harry Sykes, Troop B, 102nd Cavalry.

(2) New Jersey Pistol Championship Trophy, presented for annual competition by Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm. This trophy was placed in competition in 1923 and in 1924 it was won by Sergeant Wilmer W. Hedden, Troop B, 102nd Cavalry.

REGIMENTAL TROPHY—The Columbia Trophy: This trophy was presented in 1892 by the National Guard of the District of Columbia to the National



THE 1915 RIFLE VICTORS

William G. Wherry, Morton W. Huttenloch, William H. Stucky,
R. P. Dorland, and E. F. Grant Taff, winners of
Cavalry Team Match, 1915.

MARKSMANSHIP AND EQUESTRIAN SPORTS

Guard of New Jersey for annual competition by regimental teams for the State regimental championship. Not including the three trophies competed for at the National Rifle Matches, the Columbia Trophy is the third oldest rifle team trophy in existence. It was not won by the Essex Troop



WINNING RIFLEMEN OF 1921

Captain Morton W. Huttenloch, Sergeant William Marts, First Sergeant H. D. Sheldon, and Second Lieutenant H. T. Atkins, victors in Cavalry Team Match in 1921.

previous to the World War, but afterward the 102nd Cavalry team held it in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924.

In 1922 and 1923 the Troop second team won second place. In 1924 a rule was made which permitted but one team from each regiment to enter this match.

TROOP TEAM TROPHIES: (1) The New Jersey championship company team match trophies for

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

the championship of company, troop or battery rifle teams of the New Jersey National Guard, first place presented by Major-General Quincy A. Gillmore; second place by Lieutenant Youle T. Frayee; and third place by Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer. All three trophies were won in 1923, the first year of this match, by teams of Troop B, 102nd Cavalry. In 1924 the rules permitted no organization to enter more than one team and in that year the Gillmore trophy was won by Troop B.

(2) Cavalry trophy presented for annual competition by Quartermaster-General C. Edward Murray for the championship of the troop rifle teams of the cavalry of the Regular Army and of the National Guard. The cavalry match, except in time of war, has been shot annually at Sea Girt. Essex Troop winners follow: 1901, 1903 and 1905, First Troop; 1914 and 1915, Troop C, First Squadron Cavalry, New Jersey National Guard; 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, Troop B, 102nd Cavalry.

(3) The Essex Troop trophy, awarded annually to the troop rifle team of the 102nd Cavalry that makes the highest score in the Cavalry Match. This trophy, which was first placed in competition in 1920, was won in 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924 by Troop B.

TROPHIES COMPETED FOR BY ALL COMPANIES AND TROOPS OF NEW JERSEY NATIONAL GUARD: In every year from 1894 to the Mexican Border Service, in 1916, a period of twenty-two years, the Troop was first in the state figure of merit for rifle practice, with the exception of two years, 1902 and 1908. In these years the Troop was second.

MARKSMANSHIP AND EQUESTRIAN SPORTS

(1) National Trophy, presented by the United States annually to the company or troop attaining the highest figure of merit in each state. A certificate signed by the Assistant Secretary of War is given to the winning organization. This trophy was first presented in 1914 and was won by the Essex Troop as follows: 1914 and 1915, Troop C, First Squad-



TROOP B MARKSMEN AT SEA GIRT

ron Cavalry. Not competed for 1916-1919 inclusive. 1920, Troop B, 102nd Cavalry; 1921, not awarded; 1922, 1923 and 1924, Troop B, 102nd Cavalry.

(2) National Defense trophy, awarded annually to organization qualifying greatest number of marksmen or better. This trophy was first placed in competition in 1912 and has been awarded as follows: 1912, First Troop Cavalry; 1914 and 1915, Troop C, First Squadron Cavalry; 1916 to 1919, not competed for; 1920, 1922, 1923 and 1924, Troop B, 102nd Cavalry.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

(3) Remington Centennial trophy, awarded annually to the unit that has the greatest percentage of membership fire the rifle qualification course. This trophy was presented in 1920 by the City of Ilion, N. Y., on the 100th anniversary of the making of the first rifle by Eliphalet Remington, and was awarded as follows: 1920, won by Troop B, 102nd Cavalry, 100 per cent fired; 1921, won by Troop B, 102nd Cavalry, 98.7 per cent. fired, one man sick in hospital; 1922, 1923 and 1924, won by Troop B, 102nd Cavalry, 100 per cent. fired.

(4) New Jersey Society, Sons of the Revolution Trophy, awarded annually to unit making greatest total score divided by number of men in unit. The Essex Troop has won this trophy as follows: 1914 and 1915, Troop C, First Squadron Cavalry; 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924, Troop B, 102nd Cavalry.

After the reorganization of the National guard after the World War, Troop B repeatedly led the state in rifle and pistol marksmanship. In 1922 and 1924 every man qualified with the rifle as marksman or better. In 1923 only one man failed to qualify owing to serious illness. In 1924 Troop B qualified every man with the pistol mounted.

In 1923 a series of annual matches with the U. S. Military Academy at West Point began. The first match was won by the Essex Troop and is the only victory scored by any rifle team over the Cadets to date. In 1924 the Cadets won by sixty-eight points and in 1925 by thirty-eight points. In 1923 Private Karl Rodgers shot a score of 191 out of 200, a score that stood as a record at West Point until 1925, when a cadet scored 192.

The Essex Trooper who wrote his name highest on the roll of rifle shooting is Lieutenant Colonel



LIEUTENANT COLONEL WALTER F. WHITTEMORE

Who wrote his name high in the Troop's annals of marksmanship;
winner of the President's Match and Governor's Match and
member of an international team.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

Whittemore, who won the President's Match and the Governor's Match. He was a member of the New Jersey State rifle team many years ago and was a member of the international rifle team that represented the United States in a match with the Irish team. Another outstanding feat with the rifle was the record made in his first year by Private Franklyn Colby, Troop B, 102nd Cavalry. Private Colby won the Governor's Match at Sea Girt in 1922 from a large field. He then qualified for the State Rifle Team that competed in the National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. During these matches the Wimbledon Match, consisting of twenty shots at 1000 yards for the long range championship of America, is fired. In 1922 more than 1000 competitors took part and Private Colby was squadded on the first relay that fired at 8 a. m. in a dim light. His first shot was a four. He followed this with nineteen consecutive bull's eyes. Only one other of the 1000 competitors made a better score, giving Private Colby second in America's most famous individual rifle match.

This chapter would not be complete without mentioning the father of modern rifle marksmanship, Brigadier General Bird W. Spencer of the New Jersey National Guard. One of the fine things about shooting in the New Jersey National Guard is the keen interest taken in every detail by General Spencer, whose example has been the principal impetus literally to generations of guardsmen and civilians in small arms firing.

HORSE SHOW ACTIVITIES

Under the leadership of the late Major William A. Bryant, the Essex Troop made its debut into horse

MARKSMANSHIP AND EQUESTRIAN SPORTS

show circles in 1911, when the Newark Horse Show Association held its first display at the Essex Troop Armory. In the organization of this association Major Bryant was assisted by his then first lieutenant,



COLONEL BALLANTYNE ON TOM VELIE

The mount that since 1919 has won a series of triumphs annually in such shows as those at West Point and Tuxedo, Huntington, Long Island, and local contests.

Bertram R. Roome, the late Dr. Earl T. Budd and W. S. Blitz. In spite of all his efforts, Major Bryant was unable to conduct the horse show for more than two years.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

No further efforts were made to revive the Newark horse show until February 22, 1921, when the New Jersey Cavalry Horse Show Association, held its first exhibit. This show was open only to members of the New Jersey Cavalry but despite limited entries was so successful that it was decided to hold a summer show at Sea Girt and a spring show in the armory at Newark each year. The show held at Sea Girt in August, 1921, was a distinct success, both as to number and class of entries and financially. More than 500 entries were judged in the combined gymkhana, which was held in the morning, and in the horse show in the afternoon. Preparation for the event, however, required so much of the time allotted to field training of the regiment that the committee decided, temporarily at least, not to attempt a second summer horse show.

In May, 1922, the second annual spring horse show was held at the armory under the name of the Newark Horse Show. Although the number of entries in this did not exceed 275, the class of horses was excellent and the exhibitors were more than satisfied with the judging. The third annual Newark Horse Show was held in May, 1923. The popularity of the previous shows was evidenced by the large increase in entries and in attendance. It was necessary to increase the number of boxes from twelve to twenty-one and generally to lengthen the time allotted for the judging of each enlarged class. The entries included the cream of the eastern show horses and so pleased were the prominent exhibitors with their accommodations and the judging that they repeatedly referred to the Newark exhibit as the "best small show in the East." During the winter of 1923-4 the New Jersey Cavalry Horse Show Association passed

out of existence and was supplanted by the new horse show committee of the Essex Troop. The committee was composed of practically the same individuals who had been officers of the New Jersey Cavalry Horse Show Association. They were Colonel Ballantyne, president; Lieutenant-Colonel Moeller, vice-president; Captain Boycott, secretary and treasurer, with W. S. Blitz and A. St. John Boycott as close associates. For the fourth annual show twelve more boxes, making a total of thirty-three, and a ring so constructed as to be portable and permanent were decided upon. The number of classes was increased to thirty-five and the prizes to more than \$2,000. The show was held in May and like that of the previous year had a larger number of entries and a greater attendance than any before. The exhibitors included many who had not previously shown at Newark.

The horse show activities of the Essex Troop were not confined to its own spring show. It sent many horses out to the various eastern shows and met with great success. On three occasions, in 1923, 1924 and 1925, its horses went to the home of the army, at West Point, and to Tuxedo, and won ribbons over many officers' chargers and troopers' mounts.

After the armistice in France, too, many members of this old Essex Troop represented their war units at the various division, corps and army horse shows in a most creditable manner. In the First Army show at Bar sur Aube, in March, 1919, two of the later officers of the regiment were in the ribbons in the officers' charger class, and at the Fifth Corps show the commanding officer of the 29th Division Headquarters Troop, Colonel Ballantyne, won both the officers' charger and jumping classes.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

POLO

Polo playing by the Essex Troop was started in 1912 when several members organized the Essex Troop Polo Association. The object of this was to encourage polo among the troopers and by payment of dues and assessments carry on its activities and pay all expenses incurred without drawing on the general funds of the Troop. The following were the first to be enrolled as members: Captain Bertram Roome, chairman; First Sergeant A. G. Borden, secretary; Sergeant V. P. Wilkinson, Colonel Ballantyne, then a sergeant; Lieutenant-Colonel Moeller, then a corporal, who was treasurer; Corporal E. F. G. Taff, Corporal R. H. Wiggin, Trooper D. S. Bingham, Trooper J. L. Hay, Jr., Trooper J. H. Husk, Trooper D. V. N. Person, and Trooper A. D. Smith.

Through the influence of Sergeant Borden, the troopers were invited to play polo on the field owned by the Essex County Country Club in West Orange and games were played between members of the Essex Troop Polo Association and the Essex County Country Club. The Essex Troopers appreciated the courtesy shown by the polo players of the Club, as the latter permitted the use of their ponies and club privileges and on practice days always allowed the troopers to play. During the winter season polo was played in the armory, but games were limited to matches between teams made up from members of the association.

During 1914 several of the Essex Troop players contributed money toward a polo pony fund, and with this money additional polo ponies were bought. As more mounts were acquired and the members gained experience, match games were sought and the

troopers played polo with other teams, at Whippany and with Squadron A at Van Cortlandt Park. Although great victories were not won, the troopers enjoyed these games immensely and acquired greater enthusiasm. Their one ambition was to carry on polo within the Troop and to accomplish this all money saved by the playing members was spent for polo tack and paid into the polo pony fund. Even in those days the Association was self-supporting.

Polo was carried on by the first Association up to 1916, when the Troops were mobilized for the Mexican border. All horses owned by the Essex Troop and the Polo Association were sold at that time to the Federal Government. After the members reached the border, some of them decided to send for their polo mallets and polo tack, and practice was resumed, though on a smaller scale. The absence of any turf in Arizona proved a considerable novelty in playing. At the border poloists enjoyed the privilege of playing with such a famous exponent of the game as Colonel Lewis Brown, captain of the first United States Army Polo Team, which defeated the British Army Team at Meadowbrook in 1923. He was then serving as a first lieutenant in the First United States Cavalry. The Troop had among its own members at that time a National Handicap player in Richard H. Williams, at that time serving with Troop C.

When the Essex Troop returned from the border in the fall of 1916 it was necessary to leave a great many of the new ponies there, so that when the mobilization of 1917 for the World War occurred there was a considerable shortage. A few new ponies were acquired by individual officers and some favorable material was found among new remounts. One

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

match game with the Rumson Country Club team and several small games were played at Sea Girt, and several members of the Troop enjoyed some excellent polo at Eatontown on what later became the site of Camp Vail. At Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., the facilities were worse than Arizona, and only one game was played. This was with the First Squadron, Virginia Cavalry, the Richmond Blues. Essex Troop won by a large margin, but part of the field was made up of stubble. Mallets, tack, etc., were carried surreptitiously to France, and after the armistice efforts were made to play. The Headquarters Troop succeeded by spring in gathering together a very small but fine string of ponies, and, although no match games were possible, several of the ponies placed well in the horse shows and in the polo races at the Division and Corps gymkhanas. General Henry T. Allen, commander of the Eighth Army Corps, requested that several of the mounts be transferred to his headquarters when the Troop left for home.

Immediately upon the reorganization of the Essex Troop in 1920, polo again was taken up, as it was felt it was one of the most valuable factors in the training of the Cavalryman. The New Jersey Cavalry Polo Club was organized in 1920. The club became a member of the National Indoor Polo Association and in the early part of 1921 indoor polo was played in the armory by teams made up of members from the different troops. During field training at Sea Girt in 1921 a memorable match was played with the First Division United States Army Team from Camp Dix. The Essex Troop was represented by Sergeant William Reber, Lieutenant-Colonel Moeller, Lieutenant Husk and Lieutenant Boycott with Major Hardy J.

Bush, Lieutenant R. R. Mitchell and Lieutenant Neal as substitutes. Three games were played, the First Division Team coming out victors.

During the 1921-1922 indoor polo season, the Essex Troopers participated in the more important tournaments and, of all the games played during this season, they won more than 50 per cent. Games were played with Yale, Princeton and Norwich Universities; West Point; Squadron A, 103rd Cavalry; Durland Riding Club and others. In 1922, thirty-nine Essex Troopers enrolled as members of the Polo Association. The first 102nd Cavalry inter-troop (Essex Troop) tournament was arranged in the early part of 1922, and a Challenge Cup was donated as a prize. This cup must be won by any troop team three times before final possession can be claimed. Members of Troop C won the first leg on it and the players also were given individual prizes. In the summer of 1922, the Essex Troop team was entered in the Second Corps Area polo tournament at Fort Hamilton, New York, but went down to defeat in the early stages of the tournament before a team from Governor's Island. During the indoor season of 1922-1923 further progress was made. An inter-troop tournament was again arranged and for the second time Troop C carried off the honors.

At the January meeting in 1923 of the New Jersey Cavalry Polo Club, the constitution was amended and the name of the organization was changed to Essex Troop Polo Club, as this designation was much more familiar to other teams and was always used when a team from the Troop was entered in the tournaments. In February, 1923, an indoor match was played at the Essex Troop Armory with a British team, representing Great Britain in the Interna-

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

tional Indoor Polo Championship Tournament. This proved an important event, as the largest number of spectators ever seen in the armory gathered. The British team won the match after four spirited chukkers, by a score of $9\frac{1}{2}$ goals to $8\frac{1}{2}$. The game was closely contested throughout and the Britishers drew out to win only in the final minutes. After the game a polo dinner was given in honor of the British guests at the Riviera Hotel in Newark. This was unique in that three of the Essex Troop polo mounts attended. A T-shaped table was formed in the Riviera dining room and the ponies stood in stalls arranged at the T-end of the table and munched choice cuts of hay, corn off the cob, apples and selected oats. More than forty polo enthusiasts were present.

During field training in 1923 at Sea Girt, it was decided not to play any match games with visiting teams, as the polo mounts had gone through a strenuous indoor season. The indoor season of 1923-1924 was carried on as in preceding years and the third inter-troop tournament was won by Troop F, with Service Troop second. In the summer of 1924, special efforts were made to procure new polo mounts, as those developed since reorganization in 1920 had rendered good services and were entitled to retirement. New mounts were purchased after field training, and the Troop polo players were able to start the 1924-1925 season with them. An outdoor game was played on borough field in Rutherford, between two teams from the Troop. The game was arranged by Sergeants Newhouse and Wagner of Headquarters Troop, both residents of Rutherford. A sum of money was netted as profit which helped considerably in carrying on further activities and buying coolers, polo balls, horse boots and other equipment.

MARKSMANSHIP AND EQUESTRIAN SPORTS

The 1924-1925 indoor season was concluded with a creditable showing made by the Essex Troop teams in the National Indoor Tournaments. With new polo mounts the playing was much improved and the regimental team played off the finals for the National indoor championship with a team from Yale University, only to be beaten by $1\frac{1}{2}$ points in a spirited game.

TILTING AND ROUGH RIDING

As part of the Troop's training in horsemanship, two trophies, the Wright and the McGregor medals, have been awarded to members of the Troop. The former, donated in 1893 for the regimental championship in sabre tilting, has been won as follows:

1893—C. C. Parker.....	1st Troop
1894—Geo. B. Jenkinson, Jr.....	1st Troop
1895—F. L. Van Ness.....	1st Troop
1896—John W. Tillard.....	1st Troop
1897—William F. Jackson.....	1st Troop
1901—S. Van Rensselaer, Jr.....	1st Troop
1902—William F. Jackson.....	1st Troop
1912—C. LeR. Whiteman.....	1st Troop
1914—V. P. Wilkinson.....	Troop A
1915—Kenneth R. Smith.....	Troop C
1916—C. C. Agate.....	Troop C
1921—Ernest J. Steffens.....	Troop C
1922—Joseph H. Walsh.....	Troop B
1923—Donald A. MacGrath.....	Troop C
1924—Anson C. Miller.....	Troop G

The McGregor medal, awarded for the regimental championship in rough riding, has been won as follows:

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

- 1914—Captain Wilbour Kyle, Troop C.
Sergeant William G. Wherry, Troop C.
- 1915—Captain Wilbour Kyle, Troop C.
Sergeant William G. Wherry, Troop C.
- 1916—Pvt. Maurice P. Niven, Troop C.
Pvt. Frederick C. Noyes, Troop C.
- 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920—No competition.
- 1921—Sergeant William P. Marts, Troop B.
Sergeant Frank Hermann, Troop B.
- 1922—Corporal Thomas S. Davis, Troop B.
Pvt. Nelson W. Wilcox, Troop B.
- 1923—Corporal Thomas S. Davis, Troop B.
Pvt. Nelson W. Wilcox, Troop B.
- 1924—Sergeant Frank Hermann, Troop F.
Corporal Joseph Russell, Troop F.

APPENDIX

FOREWORD

THE following appendix contains data of interest to Essex Troopers, particularly lists of members at various periods. It does not attempt to show the names of everyone who ever belonged to the Troop, but gives rosters from the early days through the organization of the 102nd Cavalry.

ORDER FOR CEREMONY INCORPORATING ESSEX TROOP
INTO NATIONAL GUARD

Headquarters
Essex Troop
Light Cavalry

Newark, N. J., May 11, 1893.

ORDERS:

The Governor through his Adjutant-General, having designated Wednesday, May 17, as the date for enrolling the Essex Troop in the National Guard, the Troop will report at the City Armory, Orange Street, at 8 o'clock p. m. on that day for the ceremony.

Full dress uniform and armed with sabres only.

J. E. FLEMING,
Captain Commanding Troop.

The following men took the oath of allegiance to the State; and to the new organization, given the designation of "TROOP A, CAVALRY, N. G., N. J."

F. G. Agens
Henry Atterbury
Sherrill Babcock
John Ball
William A. Bryant
Corporal Ward Campbell
R. W. Cumming
Walter Chandler
E. H. Duryee
F. F. Dryden
J. B. Dill
C. A. Gifford
C. A. Grummon
Dudley Farrand
Captain J. E. Fleming
First Lieut. Fred'k Frelinghuysen
Sergeant C. D. Halsey
J. Lewis Hay
A. O. Headley
First Sergeant Charles Heath
Sergeant Charles Joy
W. F. Jackson
F. L. Tompkins
George Tappan
J. Newton Van Ness
Frederick L. Van Ness

E. W. Jackson
Corporal George B. Jenkinson, Jr.
S. H. Jones
Sergeant R. P. Keasbey
Charles Knapp
A. B. Le Massena
Second Lieutenant R. W. Parker
C. W. Parker
Sergeant Corlandt Parker, Jr.
C. C. Parker
R. M. Parker
Franklin Phillips
George Ring
W. Rollinson
Wallace M. Scudder
F. W. Stevens
Douglas Schneider
A. E. Seliger
J. W. Tillard
Corporal H. W. Tillard
G. Wisner Thorne
George E. Tilford
W. R. Whittingham
Oscar Willigerod
Lieut. (Surgeon) Leslie D. Ward
Quartermaster Sgt. F. B. Young

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

ORIGINAL MUSTER ROLL, SECOND TROOP, NATIONAL GUARD
OF NEW JERSEY, "MONMOUTH TROOP," APRIL 24, 1895,
DESIGNATION CHANGED TO TROOP B IN 1913 AND
TO TROOP E IN 1921

Captain John V. Alstrom
George A. Bowne
Frank A. Bradner
Louis M. Brown
James Bray, Jr.
Judson A. Bray
J. Dey Conover
William B. Conover
William T. Conover
Charles W. Conover
Millard F. Cornwell
John C. Crawford
William S. Childs
Edward F. Fenton
Edwin Field
Thomas S. Field
Joseph Field, Jr.
Forest Green
John L. Hubbard
Frederick W. Hope
William Hartshorne
Richard Lufburrow

James McCaffrey
John H. Mount
William B. Mount
Herbert C. McClees
George H. Patterson
Charles H. Roche
Harry T. Seely
Joseph Swannel
John F. Swackammer
Henry D. Smith
Ruliff V. Sutphin
William H. Sherman, Jr.
Charles F. Sears
Jacob C. Taylor
William M. Thompson
Edward W. Trockmorton
Joseph H. Tomlinson
John H. Van Mater
Albert M. Van Kelst
William T. Wilson
Howard W. Whitfield
Walter S. Whitmore

APPENDIX

MUSTER-IN ROLL, FIRST SQUADRON CAVALRY, NATIONAL GUARD OF NEW JERSEY, MAY 29, 1913.

HEADQUARTERS

Major William A. Bryant
First Lieutenant and Adjutant Albert G. Borden
Second Lieutenant and Supply Officer Vinton P. Wilkinson
Sergeant-Major J. Nelson Carter

TROOP A, FIRST SQUADRON, MAY 29, 1913

Captain Bertram R. Roome
First Lieutenant Russell P. Freeman
Second Lieutenant Walter R. Boyd

Clifford W. Brown
Henry A. Kornemann, Jr.
Charles W. Carter
Charles F. French
Walter Godfrey
Samuel Irwin
Louis D. Kilgus
Thomas G. Ritchie
Victor Andrews
Adrian L. Bahler
Robert S. Barr
David Stuart Bingham
Harold deB. Brock
Frederick W. Bryant
Harland D. Casler
Sidney T. Coale
Edmund D. Conant
James D. Cowan
Seymour L. Dodd
John L. Eisele
Carl A. Feick
Henry W. Freeman, Jr.
Arthur W. Grahame
George H. Maines

August Hanniball, Jr.
Philip H. Hedges
John Hitchcock
James Lewis
Cuthbert E. Kearton
James A. K. Marshall
Charles Milne
Roy C. Mitchell
Merl M. Scheffey
Wallace M. Sinclair
Albert D. Smith
Leopold Stanley
Albert L. Stillman
Edward C. Stillwell
Cyrus S. Trecartin
Frederick W. Truex
Charles C. Tuttle
Durrell I. Tuttle
Edward H. Wadsworth
Lewis D. Walker
George E. Wilkinson
William L. Woodward
Gustav Wuerth

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

TROOP C, FIRST SQUADRON, MAY 29, 1913

Captain Wilbour Kyle
First Lieutenant Hobart B. Brown
Second Lieutenant Lewis B. Ballantyne

Cecil C. Agate
John H. Allen
Arthur A. Assmann
Warren W. Ayres
Stewart W. Banks
Louis M. Beeten
Albert G. Borden
Raymond P. Dorland
Richard T. Dyer
Peter C. Fanning
John V. Green
George E. Grundy
John L. Hay, Jr.
Daniel A. Heald
Charles W. Homer
Malcolm D. Hunter
Ernest M. Hurd
James H. Husk
Morton W. Huttenloch
Nicholas H. Joralemon
Joseph H. Lecour, Jr.
Paul P. Lee
Henry C. K. Mattison
Thomas Matthews

James L. McCloud
John McGuire
Walter Mitchell
Henry L. Moeller
James Mooney
Henry G. Morewood
David V. N. Person
Leon Schacknarowith
Douglas D. Schouler
Harrison Serrell
Kenneth R. Smith
George W. Smith
Lucius W. Smith
Phineas G. Staunton
William H. Stucky
Edward F. G. Taff
Robert D. Trott
Arthur Vickers
Eugene H. Vredenburgh
William G. Wherry
Charles L. Whitman
John D. Wiggin
Rollin H. Wiggin

APPENDIX

ORIGINAL ROSTER OLD TROOP "D," PLAINFIELD

Captain Albert G. Borden
First Lieutenant Thomas F. Meeney, Jr.
Second Lieutenant Daniel Runkle
First Sergeant Brown Rolston
Quartermaster-Sergeant James M. Charles

SERGEANTS

Arthur W. Ransome
Austin W. Andrews
Sherman B. Joost
Louis L. Alberts
Donald A. McGee

CORPORALS

Jacob L. I. Van Deventer
Walter L. Righter
James H. Brewster
Robert H. Cox
Mansom I. Buttfeld
Horseshoer Josef Grandl
Edward W. Cady
Hugh M. Cook
Harvey Fisk
Wagoner Percy A. Ransome
Farrier A. Mellich Tweedy
Saddler Frank B. Updyke

PRIVATES

W. L. Ackerman
Douglas Anderson
Alfred C. Buttfeld

James L. Fleming
Donald B. Fullerton
Edward F. Feickert
Frederick W. Goddard
John A. Hall
Clement Hedman
William M. Houghton
Clinton F. Inis
Edward W. Jeffcott
Cook Johnston
L. F. Koons
J. Hartley Mellick
Robert D. Mellick
Frank P. Mahoney
George Megrew
Seymour Perkins
Maxwell E. Perkins
Reginald Ralli
D. Ogden Rogers
Harris I. Rush
J. Rex Shoemaker
William B. Tyler
Joseph N. Van Deventer
Lewis A. Williams
Charles D. Waidlaw

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

FIRST SQUADRON, MEXICAN BORDER, 1916 HEADQUARTERS

Major William A. Bryant
First Lieutenant Herman H. Bertram
Second Lieutenant Louis D. Kilgus

TROOP A

Captain Russell P. Freeman
First Lieutenant Walter R. Boyd
Second Lieutenant George E. Wilkinson
First Sergeant George H. Haines
Quartermaster-Sergeant Herbert P. Hill
Stable-Sergeant Adrian L. Bahler

SERGEANTS

David S. Bingham
James A. K. Marshall
Philip H. Hedges

CORPORALS

Robert Q. Keasbey
Frederic W. Bryant
Edwin C. Feigenspan
Edward A. Hermann
Charles O. Wheeler
Joseph M. Byrne, Jr.
Thomas W. Morrell

TRUMPETERS

Harry Rawnsley
Delwyn Y. Robertson
Farrier James Lewis
Horseshoer Charles Fitzgibbon
Saddler Emmet R. Olcott

PRIVATEs

Richard J. Adams
Clifford W. Allsopp
Collier W. Baird
Edgar W. Bergen
Paul G. Blanchet

William G. Bond
Samuel Bonnell
Charles Brewster
Harold DeB. Brock
William J. Burke
Hardy J. Bush
Russell B. Cahill
William F. Campbell
Michael N. Chanalís
Frank M. Child
Edward A. Clingen
Francis P. Conlon
John F. Conroy, Jr.
Morris S. Daniels, Jr.
Otis Davey
Henry C. Duk, Jr.
Daniel A. Dugan, Jr.
Harold B. Earle
Chetwood Elliott
Harvey Emrich
Edward A. Everett, Jr.
Stuart M. Firth
Henry W. Foulds
Francis P. Freeman
John B. Gardner
John A. Garvin
Walter A. Goertz
James B. Guaraglia

APPENDIX

Arthur H. Hart
John Hitchcock
George S. Howell
John L. S. Joralemon
Harold C. Kirchner
William N. Kirk
Lawrence E. Kocher
John G. Krueger
Charles H. Lake
Alfred E. Leadbeater
Robert B. McEwan, Jr.
Eugene McGonnell
Eugene B. McLaughlin
Gerald McLaughlin
Stephen J. Meeker, Jr.
Raymond I. Mount
Alfred F. G. Nowakoski
John H. Nutting

Edmond V. O'Brien
Thomas Potter
Thomas J. Ryan
Thomas J. Shryock
Charles G. Slauson
Edwin Smith
Jerome T. Smith
Raymond Smith
Arthur H. Squier
John B. Stuart
Joseph C. Thoms
Logan O. Timberlake
Henry W. Trimble
Albert L. Ulbrich
John S. Voorhees
Ernest A. Walbridge
Ernest H. Winter

TROOP B

Captain William A. Patterson
First Lieutenant Joseph Swannell
Second Lieutenant Robert A. Kennedy
First Sergeant Harry J. Baskey
Quartermaster-Sergeant Albert Van Kelst
Stable-Sergeant William T. McDarvell

SERGEANTS

Charles L. Reckless
George J. Daly
William H. Sutphin
Perry B. Cook
Harry W. Linson

CORPORALS

Harvey Jennings
Robert A. Mason
Benjamin Atwater
Louis A. Dingman
Mortimer H. Dangler

Hugh D. Ervin
John L. Schauck

HORSESHOERS

Russell Falk
Obie Cauk
Saddler Douglas J. Harvey

COOKS

Felix Seintaugelo
George T. Hook
Trumpeter Leo McKee
Teamster Charles K. Hopping

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

PRIVATES

Henry Adams
Edward P. Broedel
John W. Britton
Raymond Blauchet
John H. Burns
Randwick Bissell
Frank Conklin
Walter F. Cottrell
Richard T. Clark
Edward A. Clevely
Robert L. Cook
Edward Cavanaugh
Aaron Dixon
Fred L. Dey
Stanley A. Dauser
Garrett Evans
John E. Ellis
Frank Fila
William R. Freucht
Daniel P. Finnigan
John H. Gray
Clifton W. Harrison
Henry F. Hylin
Harry C. Hinton
Thomas A. Holyman
Harold A. Howell
George A. Hughes
Henry Hartman
Floyd M. Imlery
Sidney R. Janichen

Wellington W. Kennedy
John L. Lavin
Simpson C. Lawton
Barnby Mascutello
Lee Morgan
William S. Meister
Peter MacKeller
George McCoy
Albert Meyers
Jack O'Shea
Walter W. Patterson
James F. Pasman
Joseph A. Ryan
Raymond Robertson
Lewis Ranco
Henry S. Schauck
Philip Schmidt, Jr.
Herbert Scott
Herman Shutts
Lloyd I. Sickles
Paul Stenzel, Jr.,
Arthur W. Stilwell
George Schwenzer
Valentine Sherry
William Seaman
Edward Tice
Louis B. Van Brunt
Albert C. Van Ness
John R. West
Frank Weber

TROOP C

Captain Wilbour Kyle
First Lieutenant Hobart B. Brown
Second Lieutenant Lewis B. Ballantyne
First Sergeant Joseph H. Lecour, Jr.
Mess-Sergeant William H. Stucky
Supply-Sergeant Ralph L. O'Hara
Stable-Sergeant Edward F. G. Taff

SERGEANTS

William G. Wherry
Phineas G. Staunton
Paul P. Lee
Kenneth R. Smith

CORPORALS

Morton W. Huttenloch
Douglas D. Schouler
Cecil C. Agate
John Kean

APPENDIX

Malcolm D. B. Hunter
Frederick C. Noyes
Maurice P. Niven
James H. Husk

COOKS

William K. Brown
Pearl W. Carter
Farrier Thomas Matthews
Horseshoer Elmer C. Fischer
Saddler Robert D. Trott
Wagoner Dennis Deasey
Teamster William A. Kopia

PRIVATES

Edwin B. Ackerman
Charles M. Addis
Albert E. Allsopp
Richard C. Anthony
Robert Y. Barkley
Samuel C. Bartlett
Robert B. Bradley
John T. Caulfield
Herbert C. Cawley
Edward S. Cornell, Jr.
Walton W. Cox
John R. Currier
Nelson Decker
James S. Dennis
Preston D. Gardner
Leland B. Garretson
Frederick W. Giese
Edgar B. Grier, Jr.
August Hahne, Jr.
Nathaniel A. Hanau
Ralph W. Harrison
George L. Harvey
Edwin Hays
Frank H. Herrmann
George B. Hoffman
Warren G. Holmes
Henry Iselin
Henry M. Jackson

George W. Knight
Craig McClure, Jr.
John A. Miller, Jr.
Henry G. Morewood
Cornelius Murray
Chester L. Nelson
Gerald M. Noonan
Thomas F. Noonan
Nelson R. Perry
Malcolm G. Pierson
James B. Potter
John E. Rinehart
Albert F. Reiland
William H. Schofield, Jr.
John F. Sickler
George W. Smith
Norman D. Smith
Theodore D. Smith
Clement L. Speiden
Kenneth O. Spinning
James R. W. Stanton
Orme T. Staudinger
Basil M. Stevens
George H. Suydam
Stanley R. Talbot
George E. Tonkin
John L. Tracy
Edward B. Twombly
Clinton S. Van Cise
Paul N. Van Cleve
Carl C. Van Ness
Robert I. Veit
William Watson
Newell P. Weed
Walker I. Weed
Adolph Weisgerber, Jr.
David M. Wesson
Harry B. Wesson
Ralph C. Wettlaufer
Nelson S. Whitney
Edward R. Whittingham
Samuel H. Wilde
Harry S. Wilder
Richard H. Williams, Jr.
George A. Williamson

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

TROOP D

Captain Albert G. Borden
First Lieutenant Daniel Runkle
Second Lieutenant James M. Charles
First Sergeant Brown Rolston
Mess-Sergeant Justinian H. Mellick
Stable-Sergeant Sherman B. Joost

SERGEANTS

Austin W. Andrews
Louis L. Alberts
Donald A. McGee
Walter L. Righter
James H. Brewster, Jr.
Robert H. Cox

CORPORALS

Marsom I. Buttfield
Wm. B. Tyler
James L. Fleming, Jr.
Maxwell E. Perkins
Percy A. Ransome
Donald B. Fullerton
Joseph N. Van Deventer
Clinton F. Ivins

COOKS

Wm. S. Daniels
Leslie Kingslow

HORSESHOERS

John Stutz
Lawrence Monahan
Saddler Frank B. Updyke

BUGLERS

Warren Ackerman
Lewis A. Williams

PRIVATES

George L. Alpers
Douglas C. Anderson
John H. Barry
Richard M. Bird
Robert E. Black
Herbert G. Brown
Kenneth J. Browne
Eliot L. Burr
Sidney C. Bursley
William A. Cherry
Ferdinand I. Collins
James F. W. Conway
Russell O. Currier
Edw. W. Cady
Lewis J. Cahill
John Calder, Jr.
Hugh M. Cook
Wells H. Creager
John H. Dalrymple
Myron S. Davis
Edward R. Dawson
Milton D. Dilts
Chas. Duclo
Francis C. Effenberger
Peter C. Fanning
Malcolm S. Earle
Augustus R. Fisk
Frank H. Fox
Joseph W. Gallagher
James R. Garretson
Frederick W. Goddard
Arthur T. Goodenough
Emil T. Grosshauser

APPENDIX

William Hall
Lyman C. Hibbard
Ernest F. Hobbins
John B. Holmes
William M. Houghton
George L. Hummel
Earle E. Ising
William F. James
Harry Kilgus
John Kirby
John H. Logan
Leo R. Logan
John H. McIlroy
James H. McLean
George Megrew
Roger D. Mellick
John C. Mickle
Clelland R. Nelson
Ernest A. Powers
Reginald G. Ralli
James N. Ramsey

Emil A. Reese
David O. Rogers
Reginald I. Rowland
Harris D. Rush
Henry W. Russell
Gustav E. Schultze
Joseph O. Sewall
Wayne P. Smith
George B. M. Snyder
Edw. C. Stegmann
Edward F. Stevenson
Frederick F. Stevenson
Harry R. Stonaker
Gordon Stuart
Harry B. Taub, Jr.
Eugene H. Vredenburg
Richard D. Walker
Maurice R. Welch, Jr.
Elmer E. Wigg
John J. A. Winzenried

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

FIRST SQUADRON, JULY, 1917

HEADQUARTERS

Major Hobart B. Brown

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Lewis B. Ballantyne

PRIVATES

Herbert L. Ashwell
Wilfred H. Gillon
George B. Howell

Harold T. McManus
Norman E. Moore
Joseph B. Newman
Howard G. Rosevelt

TROOP A

Captain Russell P. Freeman

First Lieutenant George E. Wilkinson

Second Lieutenant James A. K. Marshall

First Sergeant Richard J. Adams

Mess-Sergeant Adrian L. Bahler

Supply-Sergeant Philip H. Hedges

Stable-Sergeant Thomas J. Ryan

SERGEANTS

Eugene B. McLaughlin
Harvey Emrich
John A. Garvin

CORPORALS

Thomas J. Shryock, Jr.
Arthur H. Hart
George F. Miller
Paul G. Blanchet
John L. S. Joralemon

COOKS

James L. English
Joseph Scott

HORSESHOERS

Charles Fitzgibbon
Joseph W. Whelan
Saddler James S. Pasman

PRIVATES

Walter Adams
William J. Allsopp
Edward B. Barney
Kenneth R. Barrie
Charles H. Bell
Raymond Blanchet
Louis H. Bonn
Samuel Bonnell
Arthur L. Boyer
Thomas F. Bryce
Elles R. Carhuff
David D. Chandler
Richard T. Clark
Walter A. Coar
Clarence E. Cockefair
Francis P. Conlon
Andrew W. Coyne
Myron S. Davis
Henry C. Dick, Jr.
Thomas Dimond
LeRoy DuBois

APPENDIX

William E. Dunn
Louis M. Earle
Chetwood Elliott
Steuart M. Emery
Edward A. Everitt, Jr.
James S. Eyre
Frank M. Fenner
Joseph E. Flannery
Harvey P. Freeman
Edward J. Gilhooly
Donald C. Greason
Frank C. Gregory, Jr.
Stanley M. Grosjean
Henry A. Hauser
John C. Henderson
Allan S. Higbie
Thomas A. Holzmann
John C. Howe
Louis Jobin
William W. Kirk
Charles H. Lake
Frank P. Mahoney
George D. McCormick
Percy B. McCoy, 2nd
Eugene McGonnell
John J. McLoughlin
Joseph E. Miles

Franklin J. Moore, Jr.
Banby R. Moscutello
Charles J. Neal
Robert A. Noonan
Clinton N. Pierson
Mortimer J. Proops
Emil A. Reese
Charles H. Reeve
Raymond W. Robertson
Beekman Schaeffer
George A. Schwenzer
Floyd K. Sheppard
Raymond V. Smith
Wayne P. Smith
Robert G. Stanwood
Harry R. Stonaker
William J. Taafe
Harry Thompson
Alden M. Trafford
Albert L. Ullrich
Frasier J. Watson
Alanson P. White
Rowland T. Wight
Collin R. Winston
Lawrence D. Woodbury
Yzaak Vandenberg

TROOP B

Captain Robert A. Kennedy
First Lieutenant Benjamin L. Atwater
Second Lieutenant John L. Schanck
First Sergeant John H. Burns
Mess-Sergeant John H. Gray
Supply-Sergeant Edgar N. McClees
Stable-Sergeant W. W. Kennedy, Jr.

SERGEANTS

Aaron Dixon
Edward P. Broedel
Lloyd I. Sickles

CORPORALS

Paul Stenzel, Jr.
Russell M. Van Kirk
Norman C. Smith

Philip Schmidt, Jr.
Nathaniel C. Gilbert
Harvey L. Bloodgood
Barton Chamberlain

COOKS

George T. Hook
Walter Boakey
Saddler Hugh D. Ervin

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

HORSESHOERS

Obis Conk
William H. Kearney

BUGLERS

Floyd M. Imlay
Vernon W. Rose

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

John N. Britton
John J. Campbell
William P. Couse
Daniel P. Finnegan
George A. Hogan
Harold A. Howell
Sidney R. Janichen
Simpson O. Lawton
Daniel O. Oaks
Arthur W. Stillwell

PRIVATES

George H. Asay, Jr.
George H. Asselin
Frank F. Allen
Oscar Brand
Frank Brand
Matthew Briskie
Carter E. Bloodgood
Edwin F. Borden
John A. Burnett
Alfred R. Brighton
Ned C. Bigelow
Frank Conklin
Edward A. Clevely
Edward Cavanaugh
William N. Crawford
James K. Chamberlain
William B. Conrow
Earl H. Cherry
Fred O. Comstock
Harry Clifford
Turner R. Cottrell
Leon A. Cook
Harold S. Dey
Owen Duncan
Michael J. Dougherty
Thomas W. DeVergnies

John Ellis
Russell Falk
Frank Fila
Henry A. Feeney
James W. Greig
William J. Garrabrant
Frank Galatro
William Henry
Samuel Hoffman
Dennis W. Heyer
Arnold Holmes
Raymond M. Irwin
Hobart G. E. Johnson
Anthony J. Kendris
Walter Kling
Horace G. Lamberton
Ambrose E. Liming
Richard W. Lette
James F. Lloyd
Thomas H. Mead
Lee Morgan
Herbert A. Miller
Robert T. Many
Kenneth H. McQueen
Irving G. Predmore
John L. Parsells
Joseph A. Ryan
Howard E. Roop
George G. Roop
Louis R. Rice
Louis S. Rankin
Valentine Sherry
Joseph W. Slocus
Herman Shutts
Leander Smith
Raymond A. Smith
Harry Y. Smith
James D. Scudder
Charles V. Skillman
Joseph D. Steo
Harry E. Schmitzer
Arden H. Sperling
Albert O. Van Ness
Walter Voorhees
George L. Vunck
John J. Willey
James A. White, Jr.
Frank Weber

APPENDIX

TROOP C

Captain Wilbour Kyle

First Lieutenant Joseph H. Lecour, Jr.

Second Lieutenant William G. Wherry

First Sergeant Douglas D. Schouler

Supply-Sergeant Craig McClure, Jr.

Stable-Sergeant James H. Husk

SERGEANTS

Warren G. Holmes

Samuel H. Wilde

John R. Currier

CORPORALS

Frederick W. Giese

George H. Suydam

Edgar B. Grier, Jr.

Adolph F. Weisgerber, Jr.

Norman D. Smith

Clinton S. Van Cise

William H. Schofield, Jr.

COOKS

Samuel Paul

Frank C. O'Reilly

Horseshoer Harry E. Milbauer

Bugler Joseph E. Batterson

PRIVATES

Harry I. Adams

Lee Albertson

Cedric E. Alley

Percy H. Ayres

Robert Ayres

Stanley Ayres

John L. Ballantyne

Grandison Bartlett

John W. Beale

Edward W. Bell

Howard G. Bliss

Charles H. Boughton

John V. Brown

Charles E. Burgess, Jr.

Thomas R. Burgess

Harry A. Cathcart

John H. Clark

William M. Cort

William H. L. Crawford

Cyrus R. Currier

Frank J. Day, Jr.

Charles G. Dearborn

William H. Decker, 3rd

Waldemar L. Deetjen

Louis C. Denis

Franklin J. Dunning

Kenneth A. Earl

Samuel H. Edwards, Jr.

John E. Ellis

William H. Engelberger

Edward C. Fake

Donald Freeman

Preston D. Gardner

Jerome H. Gedney

James L. Gedney

William L. Hageman

August Hahne, Jr.

Clifton W. Harrison

Enos B. Harrison

Charles H. Haupt

Edwin Hays

Williard S. Hazen

George B. Hoffman

Barton L. Jenks

Rutgers B. Jones

Nelson Kelley, 2nd

Joseph B. Limric

Albert F. Lindstrom

Edward Logie

Russell C. Lord

DeForest Lott

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

William Lowenthal, Jr.
Frank P. Lum
James F. McCabe
Henry J. McClure
Donald G. Martin
Harry L. Moss
Douglas L. Murphy
Burton O. Newman
George C. Noonan
William W. Oliver
William J. O'Rourke, Jr.
John R. Reynolds
Herbert L. Richards
Edward H. Roehr
Lloyd P. Roberts
Howard F. Schermerhorn
Andrew R. Schneidewind

Frank Scott, Jr.
Clifton J. Smith
George W. Smith
Theodore D. Smith
Eric F. Smithers
Henry L. Smithers
Cyril T. Staudinger
Orme T. Staudinger
William Swindells, Jr.
Sydney M. Valentine
Curtis S. Webster
Cornelius L. Wells
Ralph C. Wettlaufer
George A. Williamson
Walter M. Wyman
Franklin W. Krout
Elliott R. Chapin

TROOP D

Captain Daniel Runkle
First Lieutenant James M. Charles
Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Goddard
First Sergeant James L. Fleming
Mess-Sergeant Ferdinand I. Collins
Supply-Sergeant Hugh M. Cook
Stable-Sergeant Louis L. Alberts

SERGEANTS

Joseph N. Van Deventer
John F. Sickler
Roger D. Mellick
Harris D. Rush

CORPORALS

Kenneth J. Browne
John T. Caufield
Donald B. Fullerton
Joseph W. Gallagher
Emil T. Grosshauser
Leo R. Logan
Frederic F. Stevenson

COOKS

Charles Duclou
Cornelius Murray
Saddler Frank B. Updyke
Horseshoer William Wilmot
Bugler John J. A. Winzenried

PRIVATES

Walter C. Anson
Arment W. Asay
Peter W. Benson
Francis H. Bent, Jr.
Clinton S. Berrian
Edward J. Blahnik

APPENDIX

George E. Block
Edward J. Bremble
Thomas J. Briskey
Herbert G. Brown
William A. Brownlee
Eliot L. Burr
Lewis J. Cahill
John Calder, Jr.
Thompson W. Carpenter
Andrew W. Carter
Amiello Cerreto
Roger G. Cockburn
Earl H. Collins
John H. Dalrymple, Jr.
Donald W. Davis
William Dealaman
Charles O. Dean
Benjamin H. Dewey
Fred T. Dickerson, Jr.
Milton D. Dilts
Francis C. Effenberger
William A. Elliott
George W. Feller
Thomas G. Fetherston
James R. Garretson
Allan J. Goetter
John W. Hall
Leon A. Hankinson
Edward J. Hannon
Albert J. Hastings
John A. Henry
Charles W. Herr
George L. Hummel
William F. James
James W. Jernee
Robert J. Johnston
George H. Linke

William Little
George J. McCarthy
Charles McCauley
Eugene F. McGarry
Ralph H. McManus
Leon Marengi
Julius Margentino
John L. Miller
Raymond A. Miller
Peter E. Mohan
James M. Monahan
Otto Moor, Jr.
Chester L. Nelson
Addison G. Newkirk
Edward B. O'Loughlin
Antonio Parette
George D. Perrine
John F. Phillips
Lawrence W. Randolph
John K. Richards
John E. Rinehart
Frank Russo
David B. Rutledge
Alfred T. Seal
Edward Smith
Clarence Snell
Louis E. Starker
John V. Stillwell, Jr.
Robert C. Stryker
James J. Traynor
Allison W. Trust
James A. Talmadge
John M. Uhler, Jr.
Richard D. Underhill
Arthur H. Voorhees
Elwood E. Waller, Jr.
Nicholas Zelmas

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

HEADQUARTERS TROOP AND DETACHMENT, 29TH DIVISION, UNITED STATES ARMY, 1917-1919

Those marked with * were originally mustered in with the Troop and Detachment.

Those marked with † joined from the First Squadron, New Jersey Cavalry.

Those marked with ‡ were transferred from the First Squadron, Virginia Cavalry.

Those showing a date after their name were transferred to the Troop at that time, from various organizations.

OFFICERS ASSIGNED

Captain Edwin C. Feigenspan†
Captain John C. Lane, Maryland National Guard
Captain Lewis B. Ballantyne†
First Lieutenant Gerald M. McLaughlin†
First Lieutenant Hardy J. Bush†
Second Lieutenant Edwin C. Jacobs, Third O. T. C.
Second Lieutenant Alfred E. Leadbeater†
Second Lieutenant Edgar B. Grier†

ATTACHED

First Lieutenant Carl L. Voelker (Division Mail Officer), N. J. N. G.
Second Lieutenant Charles E. O'Connor, First O. T. C.

ENLISTED MEN

Wagoner William F. Adams.....	Sept. 13, 1918
Corporal Theodore G. Allen.....	Oct. 20, 1918
Private Henry W. Anderson.....	Oct. 20, 1918
Private Cornelio Avila	Oct. 20, 1918
Private William Azwedo	Oct. 20, 1918
Cook Frank Applegarth	Nov. 8, 1918
Corporal Russell I. Apgar.....	Feb. 12, 1919
Private Arthur L. Bogart†.....	(later commissioned)
Private Charles J. Barrett*	
Private Harold F. Beam*	
Wagoner John H. Beger, Jr.*	
First Sergeant Henry C. Berry*	
Private Joseph A. Brohel, Jr.*	
Wagoner Jack O. Burns*	
Private Max G. Backer*.....	Aug. 29, 1917

APPENDIX

Sergeant Joseph M. Byrne, Jr.†	Aug. 6, 1917 (later commissioned)
Sergeant, First Class, QMC, Edgar W. Bergen†	Oct. 23, 1917
Private Chester S. Braunt†	Oct. 23, 1917 (later commissioned)
Private Harold E. Bate	Jan. 3, 1918
Wagoner Charles F. Betyman*	Jan. 19, 1918
Corporal Lester R. Bedell	Feb. 3, 1918
Private Branch Barksdale†	Mar. 6, 1918
Private Robert B. Burberick	Mar. 6, 1918
Stable Sergeant Thomas S. Brewer	Apr. 4, 1918
Cook William Bloom	May 18, 1918
Cook William Begle	May 6, 1918
Cook James Bando	Dec. 5, 1918
Sergeant Edward S. Cornell, Jr.†	(later commissioned)
Wagoner Henry J. Callahan*	
Private Le Roy Clark*	
Wagoner Raymond Conrad*	
Sergeant-Major Howard E. Corbett*	
Wagoner Robert N. Cort*	
Private Everett B. Craig*	
Corporal Henry R. Crippen*	(later commissioned)
Wagoner William J. Cummings*	
Wagoner Roy E. Curtis*	
Private Daniel G. Connors*	Nov. 11, 1917
Private Milton E. Collins	Feb. 6, 1918
Stable Sergeant Eugene W. Corbin	Mar. 6, 1918
Private Raymond B. Christian†	Jan. 20, 1919
Private James N. Carney	Feb. 12, 1919
Private Neil A. Davis*	
Mess Sergeant Edward S. Davis*	
Private Henry W. Dean*	
Saddler Giuseppe Di Franco*	
Private Frank M. Downey*	
Sergeant Albert B. D. Drake†	(later commissioned)
Corporal Robert B. Dunham, Jr.†	
Private Edsall H. Davies*	Oct. 24, 1917
Private Albert J. De Forest	Oct. 23, 1917
Private Philip E. Dolsen	Feb. 3, 1918 (later commissioned)
Cook William R. Davis	Apr. 23, 1918
Private John Davidson	May 1, 1918
Private Neil H. Davies	Feb. 12, 1919
Wagoner James H. Elliott*	
Corporal Henry H. Ehrl*	
Sergeant Karl M. Eterman*	(later commissioned)
Private James L. English*	Aug. 24, 1917
Private George Eble	Feb. , 1918
Private John W. Eyler	Apr. 15, 1918
Private Chester I. Eddie	Jan. 20, 1919
Private John R. Edmunds†	Jan. 20, 1919
Sergeant Francis Freeman†	
Cook William Fischer*	

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

Wagoner Thomas Fitzsimmons*	
Private Jerry Foley*	
Private Le Roy Ferry.....	Mar. 6, 1919
Private Willie S. Franklin.....	Mar. 6, 1918
Private William J. Felthans.....	Jan. 20, 1919
Private Raymond V. Fletcher.....	Feb. 12, 1919
Sergeant Walter A. Goertz†.....	(later commissioned)
Sergeant William B. Gellatley†	
Private Chandler Gardner*	
Private Joseph A. Gilhooly*	
Corporal Hadden Gray*	
Private Herbert A. Goertz*.....	Aug. 13, 1917
Private Leo H. Gofferey.....	Nov. 2, 1917
Private Charles G. Gause.....	Feb. 6, 1918
Supply-Sergeant George S. Howell†.....	(later commissioned)
Sergeant Frank Herrman†.....	(Personal Orderly to Commanding General)
Private Joseph Hale*	
Private James Haulman*	
Sergeant Walter F. Herold*	
Private Hardy Hesslein*	
Private Edmund F. Hixson*	
Private Harry S. Hughes*	
Private Luther J. Higinson.....	Aug. 24, 1917
Private John C. Howe.....	Sept. 12, 1917 (later commissioned U. S. Navy)
Sergeant-Major George H. Hillary.....	Sept. 12, 1917
Wagoner Frank E. Hinton.....	Dec. 13, 1917
Cook Robert L. Hosier.....	Mar. 18, 1918
Private Maurice Heimiller.....	Mar. 6, 1918
Private Charles N. Hess.....	Mar. 18, 1918
Private John K. Hamilton.....	Apr. 22, 1918
Wagoner Stephen J. Horai.....	May 1, 1918
Private Gordon C. Hooff.....	July 30, 1918
Private Paul Hoot.....	July 30, 1918
Private Ellsworth Hutzell.....	July 30, 1918
Wagoner Charles Kindle.....	July 30, 1918
Private Bruce Hanna.....	Aug. 24, 1918
Private Harold S. Jacobus*	
Private William H. Jaqui*	
Sergeant-Major Lester Johnson.....	Sept. 12, 1917
First Sergeant John G. Krueger†.....	(later reg. Sergeant-Major)
Sergeant Charles B. Kellogg†	
Cook Joseph Kiernan*	
Corporal Frederick J. Katz*	
Horseshoer Franklin J. Kilpatrick*	
Wagoner William P. King*	
Bugler Paul Knopf.....	Oct. 24, 1917
Corporal Harry W. Kindall*.....	Feb. , 1918
Corporal Michael O. Kivlighan.....	Feb. 6, 1918
First Sergeant Frank V. Keefe.....	Feb. 26, 1918
Private Max Kujawski.....	Apr. 26, 1918

APPENDIX

Sergeant Alfred A. Leadbeater†	(later commissioned)
Private Charles C. LeaMond*	
Wagoner Frank J. Leiser*	
Wagoner Oscar W. Lindstrom*	
Mechanic Fillipo Lombardo*	
Wagoner Leonard D. Loughren*	Sept. 7, 1917
Private Lucius H. Lacy†	Jan. 20, 1919
Private John C. MacFayden*	
Private John McNair	
Sergeant-Major Edmund A. Manda*	
Supply Sergeant Herbert I. Michael*	
Private Joseph P. Morgan*	
Private Norman L. Mulligan	
Sergeant Edward J. Murphy*	
Wagoner Eugene F. McGarry*	Sept. 12, 1917
Sergeant George D. McCormick†	Sept. 12, 1917
Private Anthony L. Massaro*	Sept. 7, 1917
Private Frank C. Murray	Dec. 13, 1917
Corporal Howard L. Marshall*	Jan. 19, 1918
Private William J. Merrigan	Jan. 19, 1918
Wagoner Robert R. Mull	Jan. 3, 1918
Private Benjamin H. McGhee	Feb. 6, 1918
Private Samuel L. McAllister	Mar. 18, 1918
Private William J. Miller	Mar. 13, 1918
Private William H. Meeks	May 18, 1918
Private Wallace J. McNaught	May 1, 1918
Private William K. Mayer	May 1, 1918
Private George E. Morrison	May 6, 1918
Private John E. Mayrbat	Nov. 11, 1918
Private Wesley C. Montague†	Jan. 20, 1919
Private Ralph E. Mosley	Feb. 12, 1919
Corporal Arthur Newland*	(later commissioned)
Private James J. Newman	
Cook Harvey Netherland	Mar. 18, 1918
Private Quinton G. Nottingham†	Apr. 28, 1918
Private Otto H. Ochs*	
Private Edward B. O'Loughlin	Sept. 12, 1917
Private Thomas H. O'Hara	Jan. 3, 1918
Private Sinclair B. Old†	Jan. 20, 1919
Sergeant Mathew R. Pack*	(later commissioned)
Sergeant George S. Page*	
Private John R. Perry	
Sergeant-Major Edward H. Petz*	
Mess Sergeant Richard F. Peiper*	
Private Harry Poland	
Corporal Joseph A. Preston*	
Sergeant Edgar J. Parker	Jan. 3, 1918
Private Donald A. Parks	Feb. 3, 1918
Private Thomas Pascale	Feb. 3, 1918
Private James Pistorio	Feb. 6, 1918

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

Private Charles Pritchett	Feb. 6, 1918
Private Walter R. Pearman.....	Mar. 6, 1918
Private William O. Payne†.....	May 1, 1918
Private Henry J. Pfeffer.....	Feb. 12, 1919
Private Joseph Richards	
Corporal Harold S. Rothschild*	Oct. 23, 1917
Private William Ruppertsberger	Feb. 6, 1918
Sergeant Frederick W. Reebals†.....	Mar. 6, 1918
Corporal James W. Rogers.....	May 22, 1918
Private William F. Russell, Jr.....	Apr. 30, 1918
Private John Rainey	Aug. 23, 1918
Bugler Oliver F. Schultz*	
Private Frederick D. Schrafft	
Wagoner Morton G. Sigler*	
Private Hugh E. Smith, Jr.*	
Corporal Matthew A. Smith*	
Corporal Willard O. Smith*	(later commissioned)
Corporal Edwin W. Spoerl*	
Corporal Warren Staggs*	
Private Charles W. Stevens	
Corporal William E. Smith.....	Sept. 7, 1917
Wagoner Granville R. Stone.....	Oct. 24, 1917
Private Deyo N. Saunders.....	Jan. 3, 1918
Corporal Ira W. Shattuck.....	Jan. 19, 1918
Sergeant Leander Smith.....	Jan. 19, 1918
Private Charles J. Sheppard.....	Feb. 3, 1918
Private Thomas Shipe	Feb. 6, 1918
Cook Raymond A. Smith.....	Feb. 3, 1918
Bugler Lee Scott.....	Apr. 16, 1918
Private Henry M. Smith.....	Apr. 27, 1918
Private Ralph B. Spiro.....	Aug. 3, 1918
Private Robert G. Thickstun*	
Private Edward G. Tremain*	
Private Philip Talbot	Feb. 3, 1918
Wagoner Jack D. Tice.....	Feb. 6, 1918
Private Francis J. Tothill.....	Feb. 6, 1918
Private Gerald Thickstun*	Apr. 26, 1918
Private Harold Van Keuren*	
Corporal Carl C. Van Ness†.....	(later commissioned)
Private John C. Walsh*	
Private Harold Waters*	
Private Waldemar W. Weisgerbert	
Private Edgar M. Welch.....	Aug. , 1917
Private Harold B. Whitman.....	Sept. 12, 1917
Horseshoer William Wilmot.....	Aug. 24, 1917
Wagoner Lewis E. Wright.....	Feb. 3, 1918
Cook Fred C. Werner.....	Mar. 3, 1918
Wagoner Samuel Weissman.....	July 30, 1918
Private Martin N. Wilde.....	July 29, 1918

APPENDIX

HEADQUARTERS 102ND CAVALRY, MARCH 31, 1925

Colonel Lewis B. Ballantyne
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry L. Moeller
Captain and Adjutant H. Henry Bertram
Captain and Supply Officer Louis D. Kilgus
First Lieutenant William J. Taaffe

ATTACHED

Major Harlan D. Casler, Veterinary Corps
Captain and Chaplain George P. Dougherty

HEADQUARTERS TROOP

Captain Howard B. Norton
First Lieutenant William P. Schorn
Second Lieutenant Russell C. Lord
Master-Sergeant Edgar N. Bloomer
First Sergeant William I. Schooley

STAFF SERGEANTS

George A. Scott
Joseph Kitchen

SERGEANTS

Douglas G. Wagner
George D. Moore
Herbert Schaeffer
Alexander Hartwigsen
Rowland H. Wilford
Chas. R. Ulrich
William J. Huckin
Paul W. Schultz
Willard S. Hazen

CORPORALS

Donald J. Wilson
Arthur N. Gahr
Donald Livingston

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

Curt Akerston
Douglas A. Andrews
Robert Annett
Chas. H. Banta
Clarence G. Blake
Lloyd T. Dafter
Edward E. Decker
John Ellis
Bernard P. Gilsenan
Richard V. Goslau
Robert B. Hill
Henry B. Hillen
Raymond B. Kenyon
Walter James McLaren
James M. Neri
Edward H. Pratt
Edward O'Keefe
James E. Quinn
Leonard G. Riley

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

H. Rowland Swift
William James Willard

PRIVATES

Roger S. Barr
Francis L. Black
Solomon Blakesberg
John F. Boylan
Linden W. Bridgeman
Harold J. Butler
Victor J. Campbell
Robert S. Carpenter
Frank B. Carre
Raymond T. Collins
Hillyer M. Condit
Eugene Dimond

James Evans
Michael J. Flanagan
Stuart R. French
John J. Green
Joseph E. Gilbert
Drexel W. Hanna
Michael F. Hennessey
David E. Johnson, Jr.
George Lindsay
Matthew H. Mulligan
Stephen O'Connell
Geo. W. Palmer
Herbert W. Purdy, Jr.
William H. Taylor
John G. Trusdell
Bernard W. Zimmerman

SERVICE TROOP

Captain Cecil M. Boycott
First Lieutenant Albert M. Burstow
First Lieutenant Frank Day, Jr.
Second Lieutenant Merrill A. Wright

MASTER SERGEANTS

Charles F. Betyeman
Arthur V. Chappell
First Sgt. Cornelius P. Callaghan

SERGEANTS

Joseph A. Smyth
Frank Yarwood
Robert C. McKenna

CORPORALS

George D. Morgan
John H. Crane
Frank Gorley
Leyster Carney
Frank White

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

Sanford J. Bennett
John J. Boles
Philip J. Brady
Stanley M. Decker
Charles G. Dey
Harry L. Frantz
Elmer W. Johnson
Henry Luhrs
Earl Miller
William P. McTague
Elbert A. Pearson
Wilson Simpkins
William J. Skillman
Clifford J. Smith
Charles A. Terhune
Roy W. Wellman

APPENDIX

PRIVATES

Philip W. Blanch
Wendell Born
Charles E. Brady
John B. Brady
Walter H. Cobb
Harold Crumlish
Harry P. Culvert
Frederick M. Dunn, Jr.
Vincenzo Fostagallo
Donald S. Freeman
John Kenny
Henry A. Kopf

Vincent J. Mansfield
Harry E. Millbauer
Earl Mills
George Neidl
Sidney A. Parish
Milton S. Peake
Granville Reed
Geo. Roessner
Carl P. Schlacte
Herbert R. Schultz
John T. Skiles
Charles E. Tracy
Harold C. Tracy

BAND SECTION

Master-Sergeant Frederick W. Bauder
Staff-Sergeant August T. Musall

SERGEANTS

Kenneth M. Reed
Louis D. Tenerelli

CORPORALS

Clifford L. Campbell
Walter H. Brown
Henry A. McLaughlin
George F. Wagner
Pvt., 1st Class, Robert C. Riccardo

PRIVATES

George B. Chabot
Frederick C. Clark

Edwin L. Eckert
Samuel Fortunato
Charles D. Kipping
Clovis A. La Pointe
Robert P. Lauer
George Lautz
Ernest Morrell
George Morrell
Robert A. Parr
Adolph Pischl
Richard W. Rausch
William Reitemeyer
Richard P. Rossman
Eastman M. Schobert

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

Captain Hesser G. McBride, Medical
Captain Charles E. Fanslau, Veterinary
Captain Harry P. Marshall, Dental
Captain Lester H. Stryker, Veterinary
First Lieutenant Edward C. Klein, Medical
Staff-Sergeant John M. Bradley
Sergeant Thomas McTighe

CORPORALS

Julian H. Welte
Harold S. Wagstaff
Stephen Swan

PRIVATES

Walter P. Artopoulos
Carmine Berardinelli
Leo F. Bird
Frank Bauen
Daniel Crowley
Edward L. Desch
John Dolan
William Flynn
George A. Fitzsimmons
John Foley

James Garrigan
Adam M. Geyer
Alan F. Healy
Thomas B. Healy, Jr.
Steven Hryciw
Charles Mills
John Mullin
Sylvester M. Murray
William Rafferty
Howard M. Smith
Daniel S. Stack
Samuel Sternig
Edward Stevenson
Joseph C. Tressito
Harry Van Wyck
Harry Weiss
Maurice R. Welch

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT

Major Hardy J. Bush
First Lieutenant Harry R. Stonaker
First Lieutenant Albert W. Olson
Second Lieutenant Bernard Beekman
Staff-Sergeant Wilford J. Newhouse

SERGEANTS

John C. Keucke
William C. Herring
Corporal Sylvester F. Gillen

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

Leo J. Donohue
Nicholas Petriella

PRIVATES

Robert M. Axt
Joannes A. Feider

Frank C. Fritze
Raymond T. Gerns
Kenneth S. Ingalls
Nehemiah Jimmerson
Leslie MacDougall
Joseph March
Leslie G. Pearce
Edward A. Salz
Arthur J. Scheff
Adrian Seal
William H. Sorg
Harry N. Vliet

APPENDIX

TROOP A

Captain Rupert F. Mills
First Lieutenant C. Judd Neal
First Sergeant Morton G. Sigler

SERGEANTS

Edward B. Barney
George Baer
Harry D. Keller
Norman McGuire
Seward Roberts
Clifford Rowe
George Wilson Smith

CORPORALS

Mark V. Brennan
Jack Francis
George E. Hallett
Henry Kliebe
James L. Lonergan
Rudolph P. Munz
Arthur J. Smith
Abram J. Yonkers

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

Paul J. Ambrose
C. Harvey Batzle
Conrad H. Blank
John A. Booth
Louis F. Booth
George S. Coghlan
Charles Fitzgibbons
Arthur A. Kleppe
William G. Metz
Gordon A. Mills
Edward D. Murphy
Robert Odgers, Jr.
Cornelius O'Rourke
Edward Reilly
Ralph H. Stiastney
Ernest D. Yonkers

PRIVATES

Emil E. Argast, Jr.
Clayton B. Batten
Vincent Belfato
Halsey Connett
Eugene K. Doe
Fred F. Eckert
Fred Fisher
Joseph P. Fleming
William I. Gaston
Henry M. Hankinson
Thomas E. Healy
Walter K. Heckman
Arthur C. Hohman
John A. Link
F. Sanford McCarthy
Charles P. McLaughlin
Bruce Malcolm
George K. Nutz, Jr.
Arnold L. Pach
Lawson F. Page
Howson W. Pease
Harold F. Perrine
Ronald P. Pierson
John F. Reissen
Matthias C. Schotte
George W. Smith
Leslie S. Smith
Fred F. Sommerkorn
Harry R. Stryker
Godfrey J. Taylor
William C. Taylor
Homer R. Tougas
Michael Toohey
Warren N. Truesdell
Courtlandt E. Van Brunt
Jack P. Walker

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

TROOP B

Captain Morton W. Huttenloch
First Lieutenant Bert Clarke
Second Lieutenant Louis W. Busch
First Sergeant Frederick J. Mueller

SERGEANTS

Willard L. Vanderhoof
Theodore T. Lindemann
John E. Van Houten
Harry S. White
Edgar D. Carlough

CORPORALS

George I. Volz
Merica C. Grissom
Clarence S. Beck
Robert W. Lane

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

Percy S. Austen
Benjamin H. Ayers
Harold R. Carlough
Leon A. Cook
Charles C. Dunn
Morris H. Evans
John B. Goodell
Frederick C. Grentoft
Harry Hopkins
Edwin A. Probert
John H. Rahlff
Paul W. Rooney
Olin R. Stoll
Charles R. Stone

PRIVATES

Frank W. Allen
Joseph L. Beers
Ellwood Butler
Reginald M. Bevan

William J. Brown
Willard E. Causbrook
William R. Collins
Earl William Conran
Robert E. Darling
Joseph T. Davey, Jr.
James B. Davidson
Thomas Davis
Frank W. Decker
Clarence Dove
John J. Ghegan
Albert E. Graham
Vincent L. Greaves
Clifford J. Grube
Edward J. Holway
David F. Hummel
Arthur S. Hunnikin
Thomas F. Joyce
Harry L. Kennet
Lester R. Kimball
Charles A. Lindsay
Udolpho S. MacDonald
Duncan MacKinnon
Russell Martin
Edward Michael
William G. Mitchell
Casper W. Morgan
Edwin F. Pearce
Thomas H. Simmons
Robert L. Smith
George J. Smith
Harry L. Sykes
Arthur R. Templeton
Edmund S. Vreeland
Paul C. Youngs
Ernest Zobian

APPENDIX

TROOP C

Captain Harold C. Kirchner
First Lieutenant Louis B. Rule
Second Lieutenant Edward C. Fake
First Sergeant Adolph F. Weisgerber, Jr.

SERGEANTS

Julius Wagner
Redner Ellison
Halsted P. Hynard
Ernest J. Steffens
Louis C. Denis
Donald A. MacGrath

CORPORALS

Winfield Hammond
Paul L. Burke
James C. Kendall
William J. Stumpf
Howard E. Hodge

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

Harry W. Couch
Walter Geisler
Herman E. Gottschalk
Stanley Hoffman
Walter J. Holzworth
Brandon N. Hunt
John L. Lee
Joseph K. Lynch
Joseph N. Napp
Frank B. Pier
Leonard G. Puth
Charles T. Tench
Edward H. Wittich

PRIVATES

Morton H. Albee
John H. Allen
Earl Benton
Harold L. Bernard
William G. Boller

Harry Brady
Joseph B. Bray
Henry Brewster
Charles Clayton
Paul R. Cook
Edward A. Dannic
Albert F. Doetterl
George K. Folsom
Judson C. Getchius
Fred T. Giles
Horace J. Greeley
Harold A. Haight
Robert E. Haynes
Mortimer F. Husted
Alexander Jarvis
James J. Jennings
Edward H. Jimmerson
Joseph M. Kees
Richard Kingdom
Irving LaRue
Alan Leeds
John J. Lundy
Joseph P. McConville
John P. McCormack
Thomas J. McGarry
James F. McLoughlin
Stephen Murphy
George F. Neudick
Harry O. Olsen
Gerald O'Toole
Renald A. Sauer
Richard W. Sheehan
Frank J. Skidmore
Albert J. Smith
Walter R. Wakefield
Russell J. Willard

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT SECOND SQUADRON

Major William A. Ross
First Lieutenant Howard L. Hastings
First Lieutenant Victor Budell
Second Lieutenant John L. Ludlow
Staff-Sergeant Donald E. Wangler

SERGEANTS

Harold N. Christopher
Richard Snyder

CORPORALS

Horace W. Vervoort
Albert D. Macaulay

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

Charles S. Brokaw
Wesley Mundy
John F. Sargent
Joseph Singer
Frederick C. Thinnes

PRIVATES

Robert C. Apgar
Ralph Applegate
Arthur H. Barwise
Bryce A. Blair
Roy G. Bremmer
Cedric Coed
Cyril Coed
William J. Dennis
Edward F. Green
Oscar H. Johnston
Russell Lawrence
Ralph Marette
Thomas J. MacConnell
Charles H. Rothrock
Lester D. Sensbach

APPENDIX

TROOP E

Captain Robert A. Kennedy
First Lieutenant George A. Hogan
Second Lieutenant Joseph E. Fix, Jr.
First Sergeant Frank E. White

SERGEANTS

Louis A. Dingman
John J. Many
Andrew Bowman
James G. Bennett

CORPORALS

Peter J. Conroy
Anthony Fiascanaro
James F. Raymond
Dorsey M. Shore
James A. G. Wise, Jr.

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

William Colmorgan
Edmund Conroy
Harold E. Duncan
Daniel B. Fullerton
Francis E. Granit
Raymond Heliker
Frederick MaGuire
Charles McGoldrick
Edward Scott
George B. Voorhees
Henry E. Wonderly

PRIVATES

John Arnone
Frank Bennett
Joseph Brown
Joseph C. Boskey
William N. Calver
Vernon R. Cooper
Charles E. Cromeey

David C. Dwight
Charles A. Dingmam
William L. S. Dingmam
Daniel Dewyer
Milton W. Earl
Robert N. Eustage
Leroy A. Falk
Michael Fernaretto
James E. George
David D. Haley
Earl N. Hoyer
David Laing
Robert L. Linton
Richard C. Mansfield
Alexander Marcelli
Leonard Marthens
Percy McDonald
Walter R. New Hauser
Robert B. Penn
Walter Peterson
Charles P. Pfau
Clarence C. Pigage
George J. Pigage, Jr.
William Sprague
Harry Smith
Isaac Steward
Leon E. Thiercelin
Frank M. Waitt
Wilton J. Wilkins
Frank T. Wise
Lawrence Yale
Harold R. Ziegler
Louis A. Van Kelst, H. D. E. T. S.
John Watkins, H. D. E. T. S.

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

TROOP F

Captain Charles B. Kellogg
First Lieutenant Elias S. Gregory
Second Lieutenant Frank A. Doetterl
First Sergeant Frank Hermann

SERGEANTS

Louis J. Amirault
Edmund Blackledge
Salvatore D'Amato
Foster W. Kells
William Reber

CORPORALS

John T. Hodgkiss
Gerald Hurley
James A. Kane
Nils Lind
Willard A. Roy

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

Thomas H. James
Paul P. Milling
Allen Nielsen
Milton Rock
James W. Russell
Bernard Simmons
Peter C. Triolo
George Weigel
Leonard A. Wise

PRIVATES

Frederick W. Aurer
William Bailey
Arnold J. Baum
Edward Brady
James J. Brady
Harry Benedickson
Clayton L. Banchard
William Benz
Elmore Brower

Frank E. Burns
Charles A. Connelly
John H. Conover
William Critchett
Milton Drilling
Leo J. Duffy
William Eichenberg
Joseph Elias
Lloyd Errickson
William J. Fallender
John J. Fitzgerald
John J. Gomez
Thomas C. Hann
Charles J. Heintz
Louis A. Hoehn
Frederick Horn
Joseph Howard
Joseph P. Kitchell
Edward J. Koehler
James J. McConnell
James McDavitt
Richard Merryman
Richard Y. Mollineaux
John P. Murray
Lawrence Oschwald
Warren J. Poysher
Thomas J. Ralston
Phillip J. Ryan
Harry Salz
Albert Schmitt
Mahlon E. Smith
Martin Sweeney
Charles Tymon
Charles Walmsley
Clarence J. Wilson
John W. Wood

APPENDIX

TROOP G

Captain Raymond A. Miller
First Lieutenant Anson C. Miller
Second Lieutenant John A. McVoy
First Sergeant Kimber A. Taylor

SERGEANTS

Albert Tearse
Herman V. Berringer
Harry W. Rosecrans
Vreeland L. Siefert
William E. Herthel

CORPORALS

Ralph C. French
John A. Dreyer
Harold Ray
Edward W. Vogel
William W. Barry

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

Arnfelth E. Bentson
George H. Drummer
Richard Edell
Goeffry Hennel
Phillip Miller
Ronald D. O'Leary
Phillip S. H. Phillips
Robert P. Purick
John H. Stevenson
Robert P. Willis
Kenneth S. Wilson

PRIVATES

George F. Alexander
Herbert R. Anderson
Robert E. Ash
Howard L. Ashenfelther
John J. Benden
John Brodenheimer
Robert C. Clarkson
Elmer D. Crowell
Arnold B. Craig

Henry Curren
Harold B. Dauncey
Edward A. Dolan
Irving Dougherty
James B. Dryden
Alfred Egner
Albert R. Garcia
John J. Gough
Oscar Griffen
Ralph T. Haller
Ethan S. Hescock
Stanley S. Houston
Charles V. King
Arthur C. Krymer
William A. McDowell
John J. McKluskey
Harold G. Marohn
Stanley E. Morehouse
Joseph M. Mulford
Edward A. Narkey
Herbert J. Reeves
James J. Regan
John H. Robinson
Allen F. Sauer
Theodore Schroepe
Joseph B. Scott
Robert U. Scott
Edward A. Shuck
Addison B. Slocum, Jr.
Robert D. Stewart
Richard W. Tobin
Joseph Ulrich
Bruce Van Why
Arthur H. Von Thaden
Joseph E. Waldron
Jerry H. Whitehead
Thomas A. Woolsey

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

FORMER MEMBERS HAVING SERVED A FULL ENLISTMENT UP TO 1915

Walter Adams
James W. Ames
Victor Andrews
Harland Besson
Henry C. Bigelow
Richard E. Boller
H. T. Borum
James E. Brown
Ernest Buckley
Aaron W. Burnett
Edwards P. Casebolt
George H. Chase
Edmund B. Conant
James D. Cowan
Edward H. Duryee
Carl A. Feick, Jr.
Thomas A. Gaskell
Francis A. Glazbrook
Edwin A. Godfrey
Dudley Gray
Warren N. Griffen
Louis L. Hardy
John L. Hay, Jr.
Charles Heath
Eugene E. Higgins
William A. Holt
Charles P. Holzderber
Ralph H. Hunt
Alger Jenkins
George B. Jenkinson, 2d
N. H. Joraleman
Allen N. Kenneday
F. D. Knolhoff
Fred W. LePorin
George G. Lewis
E. A. S. Lewis
William B. Littell
Charles F. McGuire
John F. Maxfield, Jr.
William R. Miles

Earl Moody
Walter G. Nairn
Fred. Parker
Terry Parker
Raymond T. Parrott
George R. Penrose
William A. Pond
Fred. W. Potter
William J. Rice
William Rollinson
Douglas Schneider
Eugene F. Smith, Jr.
Albert D. Smith
Lucius W. Smith
Tristan B. Souther
Stanley R. Soverall
Charles A. Stenken
A. Stokes
Carl E. Sutphen
Edmund E. Taliaferro
Felix Taliaferro
Arthur Tepper
George E. Tilford
Henry W. Tilliard
Floyd L. Tompkins
C. C. Tuttle
D. I. Tuttle
Stephen Van Rensalaer, Jr.
Arthur L. Van Vechten
John N. Van Harlinger
Eugene H. Vredenburgh
Joseph E. Watson
Maurice T. Weeks
C. Osborne Wheeler
Clarence W. White
Clinton M. White
John D. Wiggin
Oscar Willigerod
Lawrence D. Woodbury

APPENDIX

LIFE MEMBERS

Henry Atterbury
Eugene Y. Allen
Sherrill Babcock
Edward Balback*
John G. Ball
M. T. Barrett*
C. I. Bonnell
Lewis B. Ballantyne
Leon L. Beland*
James Berrall
H. Henry Bertram
F. A. Borchertling*
W. R. Boyd
A. G. Borden
Hobart B. Brown
Charles E. Burgess
William A. Bryant*
Earl J. Budd*
E. F. Burke
E. B. Camp*
Alex. Clark
F. A. Crocker
R. W. Cumming
W. C. Clark
J. Crane
W. R. Colton
J. N. Carter
R. Campbell
W. Campbell
J. M. Campbell
Robert Cummings*
F. F. Dryden
Wallace Durand*
James B. Dill*
John F. Dryden*
J. H. Eastwood
Kurtz Epply
C. F. French
E. Frelinghuysen
George Frelinghuysen
C. W. Feigenspan
Dudley Farrand
R. P. Freeman
James E. Fleming*
Frederick Frelinghuysen*
C. A. Gifford

J. A. Gifford
C. A. Grummond
Walter Godfrey
F. W. Garvin*
George R. Gray*
C. G. Hammond
Edgar Holden, Jr.
J. L. Hay
S. H. Hartshorne
Paul Harrison
C. D. Halsey
Charles Hathaway
Charles C. Hommann
N. P. Howell*
Geo. W. Hubbell
E. W. Jackson
Percy Jackson
H. L. Jenkinson
S. T. Jones
George Inness, Jr.
William F. Jackson*
E. Luther Joy
R. P. Keasby
Charles Knapp
Henry A. Kornemann
A. R. Kuser
Louis D. Kilgus
Wilbour Kyle
J. W. Livingstone
A. P. LaMessenā
Hy. McP. Lyles
G. B. McGregor
G. D. Maxwell
H. L. Moeller
Andrew Morrison
Paul W. MacMahon
Stephen J. Meeker
Franklin Murphy*
R. A. Osborne
H. E. Ogle
R. M. O'Gorman
R. Wayne Parker*
C. G. Parker
Charles V. Parker
Robert M. Parker
William Peake

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

D. B. Pickering
J. F. Perry
Samuel H. Pennington, Jr.*
Franklin Phillips*
P. T. Quinn
B. R. Roome
S. H. Rollinson
P. Sanford Ross
H. G. Stephens
Wallace M. Scudder
Richard Stockton
W. F. Seidler
Charles A. Sterling
F. W. Stevens
R. B. Symington

Charles H. Thieriot
George H. Tappen
G. W. Thorne
John W. Tillard*
H. W. Tillard
W. N. Trusdell
C. M. Van Tassell
Frederick L. Van Ness*
J. Newton Van Ness*
Walter F. Whittemore
Leslie A. Ward
Edgar B. Ward
Henry Young
Gayle L. Young
Henry Young, Jr.

*Deceased

RETIRED MEMBERS

Cecil C. Agate
LeRoy T. Asche
Oliver K. Badgley
Clarence D. Bailey
Collier Whittemore Baird
Ernest L. Baldwin
Carroll P. H. Bassett
Alexander Beck
Edward W. Bell
Adolphe A. Bernard
Harold H. Bradley
R. B. Bradley
Jacques Bramhall
Charles S. Brewster
Clifford W. Brown
Gilbert D. Burdette
Joseph M. Byrne, Jr.
Theodore E. W. Boorum
J. C. Borden
David S. Bingham
Eugene LeR. Cadmus
Robert Campbell
Shirley N. Carr
Herbert C. Cawley
Elliott R. Chapin

Francis Child, Jr.
Chauncey W. Coles
Harry W. Condit
John F. Conroy, Jr.
Seymour L. Dodd
Frederick M. Doderlein
Harold A. Dodge
Charles L. Doe
Raymond P. Dorland
John L. Eisele
Jason R. Elliott
Stuart M. Emery
Edwin C. Feigenspan
F. M. Fenner
Alexander R. Fordyce
John B. Gardner
Leland B. Garretson
F. W. Geise
Jerome H. Gedney*
Edgar S. Gilmore
August Goertz
Roger D. Gray
Edmund G. Grundy
W. LeR. Hageman
George H. Haines

*Deceased

APPENDIX

Wm. L. Hardham*
 E. B. Harrison
 George L. Harvey
 Phillip H. Hedges
 Herbert P. Hill
 Oren P. Hunt
 Ernest M. Hurd
 Henry Iselin
 Barton L. Jenks
 John Kean
 Harry Kilgus
 J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, Jr.
 William G. Krueger
 Alfred E. Leadbeater
 Joseph H. Lecour, Jr.
 Paul P. Lee
 Robert B. McEwan, Jr.
 Eugene B. McLaughlin
 James A. K. Marshall
 John A. Miller, Jr.
 Charles E. Mitchell
 Roy C. Mitchell
 James Mooney
 Raymond I. Mount
 Douglas L. Murphy
 Frederick C. Noyes
 Edmund O'Brien
 Ralph L. O'Hara*
 George F. Perry
 H. Le Van Richards
 Harold A. Riley
 Frank G. Ringland
 Melvin W. Rowell
 Walter G. Russ
 Thomas J. Ryan
 E. S. Sanford
 Wm. H. Schofield, Jr.
 Douglas D. Schouler
 Frank Scott, Jr.

John H. Sheridan
 Alan A. Slade
 Wayne Parker Smith
 Clement L. Speiden
 Kenneth O. Spinning
 James R. W. Stanton
 Basil M. Stevens
 Edward C. Stillwell
 Wm. H. Stucky
 George H. Suydam
 Sydney M. Valentine
 Robert Theodore Veit
 Nathaniel Wallis
 Lewis D. Walker
 William Watson
 Edward H. Waring
 Wm. R. Whittingham
 J. Frederic Wherry
 Rollin H. Wiggin
 Samuel H. Wilde
 R. H. Williams
 Ernest H. Winter
 Wm. Lee Woodward
 Roger Young

Walton W. Cox
 John L. Ballantyne
 Warren R. Larter

Donald M. Freeman
 E. F. Grant Taff
 L. G. Stanley
 D. G. Chandler
 Harry Lee Moss
 J. Nelson Carter
 Norman Wagner
 E. H. Proudfit
 Thomas S. Davis

*Deceased

HISTORY OF THE ESSEX TROOP

HONORARY MEMBERS

General Bird W. Spencer
Colonel Austin L. Colgate
Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald F. Commiskey
Major William H. Bell
General R. Heber Brientnall
Chaplain Albert W. H. Thompson*
Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Comly
Captain Silas W. Robertson
A. St. John Boycott
Senator Edward I. Edwards
Senator Walter E. Edge
Major-General Quincy A. Gillmore
Hon. Leon Abbett*
Colonel Levi R. Barnard
General Edward A. Campbell
General Joseph W. Congdon
David A. Depue*
General Richard A. Donelly*
Colonel James E. Fleming*
Hon. Franklin W. Fort*
Major Frederick Frelinghuysen*
General Quincy O'M. Gillmore*
Hon. John W. Griggs
General E. Burd Grubb*
Alexander T. McGill*
Hon. Franklin Murphy*
Brigadier-General Alex. C. Oliphant*
Cortlandt Parker*
General Joseph W. Plume*
Theodore Runyon*
General William J. Sewell*
Governor George S. Silzer
John P. Stockton*
Hon. E. C. Stokes
General William L. Stryker*
Hon. Foster M. Voorhees
Major-General P. F. Wanser*
George T. Werts*

*Deceased

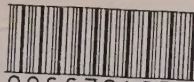


Date Due

355.09 N54



a39001



006679487b

355.09

N54

